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ALL RED DOWLING
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Chicago, Illinois.

The Press AND Tribune.

VOLUME XII. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, MAY 17, 1859. NUMBER 269.

THE CITY.

☞ The coolest thing you can do these warm evenings is to drop in and see the Arctic panoramas, at Mechanics' Institute Hall.

☞ On Saturday night a young man named W. H. Mackay was arrested, charged with stealing baggage at the Michigan Southern Depot.

STRAWBERRIES.—We have from the well-known house of J. W. Doane & Co., Dearborn street, a box of luscious strawberries—the first of the season.

☞ Messrs. Pullman & Co. have just taken the contract to raise the *Democrat* building to grade. The contract to elevate the tone of that paper and its morals, remains untaken.

☞ Yesterday a man named Fred Piegel was held to bail in $500 for stealing a child's wagon, a shawl and a parasol from the house of Christian Frederickson, No. 329 Halstead st.

☞ The Griffin Air Light is in full blaze now-a-days, between the two in ordinary speech. The confusion introduced into current newspaper accounts of events in Europe, by describing a force as Sardinian, in one sentence, and as Piedmontese, in the next, renders this little explanation necessary, though but few will need it.

THE FOREIGN NEWS.

The sum of the intelligence by the steamer's seems to be this. The Austrians have crossed the Ticino at Pavia, and are marching towards Turin, the capital of the Sardinian Kingdom. They appear, by the accounts, to be in occupation of Mortara, a considerable town about twenty-five miles from the point where they entered Sardinia; but have not advanced beyond that place. Thus far they have not been impeded by the threatened inundation of the country. Mortara is approachable through the low lands bordering on the Arbogna, which are almost wholly devoted to the culture of rice, and which, it was supposed, would be laid under water upon the approach of the enemy. Occupying Piacenza, Pavia, Arona and Intra, the Austrians have control of all the Sardinian frontier, from Switzerland down to the western border of Parma. Across this line, they are pushing forward their columns pointed toward Turin; and thus far their march, except at Buffalora, twenty-five miles above Pavia, where they carried the bridge at the point of the bayonet, appears to have been unimpeded.

In the mean time, neither the French nor Sardinians have been idle. The columns of the former, dispatched from Grenoble, have overcome the passes of the Alps, and reached Suza, west and within some thirty odd miles of Turin, with which capital they are in communication by rail. The forces shipped at Toulon, for Genoa, are disembarking there, and going by rail to Alessandria, and Turin—the former not far from fifty miles from Genoa. The occupation of Turin is, as was supposed would be, the advantage for which the French and Austrians would contend. As they are approaching it—the French from the West and South and the Austrians from the East—we may in a few days, possibly by the next steamer, hear that a great battle has been fought. They are now hardly more than ninety miles apart—a distance that their eagerness will impel them speedily to overcome. Gen. O'Neill and Marshal Canrobert are already at Turin, but probably without their forces.

LATER.—The arrival of the Arago and the Nova Scotian, last evening, give us intelligence one day later. The Austrians have advanced from Mortara to Vicelli, apparently with little opposition. France has made a formal declaration of war, and Napoleon has announced his determination to join the army forthwith.

EXCITEMENT IN THE GRAIN MARKET.

Notwithstanding the fact that the war news was pretty well anticipated by grain operators in this market, yesterday morning when the European steamers news was telegraphed, the wildest excitement prevailed, and all kinds of Breadstuffs and Provisions advanced rapidly. No. 1 Red Winter Wheat—the favorite article for speculation—which sunk on Saturday last to $1.60 per bushel, rose yesterday morning to $1.73. Mess Pork sold at the close of the week at $12, but yesterday it was held firmly at $13.50. In the afternoon, however, the excitement subsided, and the market went back 3 to 4 cents. About 100,000 bushels of Wheat changed hands in the course of the day.

By reference to our telegraphic reports, it will be seen that the excitement has not been confined to Chicago. New York, Buffalo and Oswego have all been similarly affected.

The War and the Southern Markets.

The war news has proved a heavy damper on the cotton markets at Charleston, Mobile and New Orleans. The New Orleans *Price Current* of the 11th says "the Adelaide's advices yesterday, bringing a further decline of 1@1d per lb, have totally unsettled the market, and the few sales were at such irregular prices as to preclude quotations, which are omitted for the present, as there is positively *no market* at this moment."

ANOTHER STEP.

On Thursday last, the Southern Convention in session at Vicksburg, declared by a large majority in favor of the African Slave Trade, and also that the act of Congress prohibiting the same and subjecting those engaging in it to the pains and penalties inflicted for the crime of Piracy, is unconstitutional. This is another step towards the Africanization of the American Continent—the first in the series having been the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, which paved the way for the second, to-wit: the Dred Scott decision.—The Territories having been thrown open to Slavery, the re-opening of the African Slave Trade is a natural sequence; and as the Democratic party indorsed the former at the bidding of its Southern masters, there is no reason to doubt but that in due time it will signify its acceptance of the latter. To complete the mission of latter-day Democracy, only one more step is necessary—namely, the extension of the principle of the Dred Scott decision to the Free States as well as to the Territories. When this shall have been done—and it will be done speedily unless the power of the Slave Democracy be broken—Senator Toombs may call his slaves well within the shadow of Bunker Hill, and Senator Douglas may stock his Illinois farm from his Mississippi plantation.

The Massachusetts Amendment.

BOSTON, May 14, 1859.

Returns from 244 towns in Massachusetts, embracing nearly the whole State, on the Two Years' Constitutional Amendment, foot up as follows: Yeas, 10,814; Nays, 15,092; majority for the Amendment, 6,812; total vote, 31,516.

Telegraphic Dispatch.

The Democrats cast 40,341 votes for Buchanan for President in 1856. It will be seen that the Opposition to the Amendment is less than one-third of the Democratic strength. If the Democrats were hostile to it, as the Chicago *Times* falsely pretends, why did they not vote against it? At least 10,000 of the negative ballots were cast by Republicans. Where were the Democrats in this emergency. Why, playing the hypocrite—pretending opposition, yet secretly doing all in their power to insure its adoption. Even the Irish declined voting against the Amendment, in accordance with the private understanding of their leaders and priests, the grand object being to attach the odium of the measure to the Republicans. But the knaves have overreached themselves, and will take nothing by their trick save the contempt of the public.

☞ The Galena *Advertiser* learns that the south end of the Wisconsin Central Railroad, as far up as Geneva, has passed into the hands of the Galena Company, who are making preparations to run the same.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

U. S. SUPREME COURT—DECEMBER TERM, A. D. 1858.—*Appeal from the Circuit Court of California—Philander Rose, Libellant and Appellant, vs. the Lucky Stars.*—This was a libel filed in the District Court of California, by the Appellant, Rose, against the schooner "Lucky Stars," for supplies furnished the vessel in the Home Port, and in case where the State laws give a lien for the supplies.

Taney, C. J., delivered the opinion of the Court, as follows:

It was rightly said by an eminent jurist, who once adorned a seat upon this Bench, Mr. Justice Johnson, in the case of Ramsey vs. Allgre, 13, W. 614, that "it was high time to check this silent and steady progress of the admiralty in acquiring jurisdiction to which it has no pretension. Unfounded doctrines ought to be met at once and put down; and dicta as well as decisions that cannot bear examinations ought not to be erected and permitted to remain on the books, to be commented upon and acquiesced in by courts of justice, or to be read and respected by those whose opinions are formed upon books. It affords facilities for giving an undue bias to public opinion and, I will add, of interpolating doctrines which belong not to the laws. There is no higher pursuit in judicial science than that of giving a proper direction and scope to public opinion. (See Dred Scott case.) By that the customs and rules of right are unwritten, matured and ripened into an antiquity that the memory of man runneth not to the contrary; and this is the grounded product of civilization; it begotten, the great bulwark of civil liberty—the Common Law.

There needs to be no stronger illustration given of this, than this case affords. Here is a libel in rem on a contract in the Admiralty, filed expressly upon the authority of the case of the Gen. Smith, 4, W. 438. The 12th rule in Admiralty of this Court; in the cases at Jago De Cuba vs. Wheaton 400, Perroux v. Howard 7, Peters 324, Waring v. Clark, 5 Howard 441.

The N. J. Steam Navigation Company vs. the Merchants Bank, 6 Howard, 392, and a host of succeeding decisions of this Court made from time to time, up to the present period. It has been well said by Puffendorf "that one error is the parent of many." Now it is both natural and right, that one kind of errors should beget errors after its kind,—that the errors being final descendants of the first error, should, in all distinguishing material and identical traits, possess the gravamens and summum malum of its erroneous sire.

There needs to be no stronger illustration given to this than this case affords. Here is a libel "in rem" on a contract in the Admiralty, filed expressly upon the authority of the case of Gen. Smith, 4 W. 438. The 12th rule in Admiralty of this Court; in the cases at Jago De Cuba vs. Wheaton 400, Perroux v. Howard 7, Peters 324, Waring v. Clark, 5 Howard 441.

It is true that this Court, sitting as a court of dernier resort, has given parties to understand that constitutional questions are liable at all times to change with the politics and destiny of the people they govern. *Tempora mutant et nos mutamur in illis.* Levy Bl. 2d sec., 1861. Dred Scott case, et. al., 19 Howard. But in the class of cases is this more apparent than the cases on the Justice side of the Admiralty. Every seaman, old and young, daily occupied in admonishing Proctors that the Court is deeply impressed with a sense of the gross errors which are to be found in the most solemn decisions of this tribunal in admiralty. One Brother Nelson has taken the lead in this march of emancipation, and like a skilful judicial gardener and arborist has pruned off the fruit of our mistakes, and placed, with dainty and cunning taste, in the harmonious vase of our present decisions, the most delicious and rare exotes of the crystal house of Russell & Co.

The cases of the Gen. Smith and the doctrines there enunciated is at variance with the well settled principles and decisions of the Civil Law. This Court influenced at first perhaps by revolutionary feelings and judicial patriotism, and afterwards by the love of right reason, disclaimed to be bound by the course of practice in the high Court of Admiralty of administered at St. Margarette's Hill and Doctors Commons, and Stock Exchange. The Law as found in the Pandects, the Institutes, and the Marine Codes of Commercial Europe; this they adhered to in all cases of foreign bottom, just as it was and was clearly a fundamental principal of Democracy, underlying every judicial construction, that foreigners are to be treated better than the natives, we refused this privilege to vessels belonging to the same State where the supplies were furnished, or in other words to domestic vessels. In this decision though manifestly wrong, yet ever since followed that the Court fled little compunctious visitings of nature in overruling its own decisions. The unfounded dicta have taint the blood of the sire and the descendants having no heritable blood in them, and can not force him to the error, and thus we overrule them all without special words had to that effect.

We are then of the opinion that there should be no such insidious distinctions between foreign and domestic vessels. But a grave and fundamental objection lies as the threshold of this correction. It by no means follows, because we find these cases wrong, and as such overrule them, that we can extend our aid to the material man furnishing a domestic vessel, the Proctor for the Libellant has insisted on the enforcement of those rules we ourselves have made, on the ground that the Court has a right to be speculative and enterprising. Everybody is presumed to know the law. If this Court make rules for the government of any parties, are chargeable with notice of their illegality, and it is no answer to make that the Court has misled them and occasioned them to incur great expense, and then refused them the benefit of the rule. The rules for the reason given hereafter are clearly unconstitutional, and as such void and prohibited. Yet, as this may be satisfactory to logical debaters, we will continue the rule in full for a few months as a compromise of principles.

Appeals in these cases are getting much too frequent. They take up the time and patience of the Court, and tax its powers in a branch of learning not usually much generally unstudied; and we feel disposed to put an estoppel to those frequent and growing annoyances by adapting the words of Lord Stowell, the most frequently cocur. "Ad ea quæ frequentius accident adaptantur," 2 Int. 137; or in the language of the civil law, "Ea quæ plerumque fiunt in illius plurimum accident non eque ex imperatal id." 133 Entric vs. Carrington, 19 Howard st. tr. 1061. The maxim of the English law is to simplify its remedies to the advancement of substantial justice, it is the duty of the judge when requested, to extend the limits of his jurisdiction beyond the established Admiralty (see Lord Mansfield, C. J., Bac 504). Then why not the corresponding power of limiting it when necessary. It is a notorious regulation which successfully resists the laborer in ambiguous directions. The law abhors legislation, so should her ministers, and we find little difficulty to bring the principles of the case to the indisputable conclusion that the Admiralty Jurisdiction should be limited and therefore we limit it.—We do think that the courts of the United States have no jurisdiction in contracts made on land, although to be performed on the sea, when the contract is made in the home port of the owner, the domicil of which the vessel belongs being the essence of the contract, and not the subject matter. It was long ago decided by Chief Justice Marshall (overruling all our decisions in these matters we do not quote our cases as authorities), in the case of the United States vs. Schooner Betsey and Charlotte, that it is the place of seizure, and not the place of committing the offence, which decides the jurisdiction (Marshall, C. J.); so it may be said it is the place where the contract is made, and not to the subject matter to which it relates, or is to be performed—all of which may be *super altum mare* which determines the jurisdiction, for these and other reasons satisfactory to ourselves. The decision of the Circuit Court is affirmed.

LOCAL MATTERS.

☞ Gentlemen, do not forget that Cook & McLain's steam dyeing and scouring establishment, 98 Dearborn street, is far superior to any in our, or in fact any other city.

☞ *Prof. Rumphius'* Specific Homeopathic Remedies may be found at Bolles, Smith & Co.'s, 134 Lake street.

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☞ The depot for medicines to purify the blood, at this season of the year when most people need an alternative remedy, is at Bolles, Smith & Co.'s, 134 Lake street.

SPRING AND SUMMER MILLINERY.—On Thursday, May 19th, Miss M. H. Meah will open new millinery at her rooms, 258 State street, at 10 o'clock, A. M. myl6-3t

☞ The greatest luxury of the season is to be found at Sawyer's Dairy Store, corner of Dearborn and Randolph street, in the form of cool, iced soda, with any kind of Fruit Syrup you wish. Just the thing for this weather. Try it.

☞ Ladies who study economy will go to Cook & Brother, 123 South Clark street, and by them have their shawls, dresses, feathers, &c., made in every way equal to new, without any injury to the material and at a trifling cost.

☞ A melancholy accident took place at Bridgeport on Sunday evening, just before dark, when a little girl about two years old, named Bridget Donohue, the daughter of Timothy Donohue, living in Bridgeport, was drowned by falling from a bridge into the slough, known as Tracy's slough. The body was soon recovered, but life was extinct. Coroner James held an inquest yesterday. Verdict in accordance with the facts.

☞ On Sunday, the opposite shore of our Michigan sister, and far to the south-east the yellow sand hills of Michigan City, the yellow frontlet of Hoosierdom, were brought into view by the beautiful phenomenon of mirage, admired by thousands of our citizens. Farther to the north, the eye caught a glimpse of a line of blue water beyond and above the real horizon, and at one time the inverted image of a two-masted schooner seemingly sailing on the clouds.

☞ Careless shooting has a grade approximating to criminal shooting, as in the case of a man named Daniel Connor, employed in the printing establishment of Duplan & Sewell, on Lake street, between LaSalle and Clark, who was arrested on Saturday evening about eight o'clock, charged with discharging a six-shooter pistol loaded with ball, from the printing office into the stable-yard of Mr. Morgan, on the alley between Clark and Lasalle. One of the balls from the pistol passed between the legs of a horse which a boy was carrying, and two others close to other parties in the yard, lodging in the siding of the barn. Yesterday morning he was brought before Justice Milliken and fined $2.

RETIRED.—By an advertisement in another column, it will be seen that David J. Lake, Esq., has retired from the firm of Lake, Brown & Co., and that the business of the house will hereafter be conducted by the former partners, Charles B. Brown and Eli L. Canfield, under the firm of Charles B. Crown & Co. Mr. Lake retires with a handsome competency. As he has ever been one of our most enterprising and valuable citizens, he will carry with him the best wishes of the business public. We hope, ere long, to be able to record his connection with some new enterprise.

The new firm have both the experience and an abundance of capital, to maintain their position as one of the leading iron houses in the city. Their former customers will find them, as heretofore, at No. 38 South Water street, with an ample stock at the lowest market prices.

STEAMBOATING ON A SMALL SCALE.—A little the smallest steamer for so staunch a craft that has ever appeared in these waters came up from Racine yesterday and is now lying in the South branch near Randolph street bridge preparatory to her proposed inland tour. She is called the "Star of the West," and was built at Racine by one of her present owners, Mr. Roissey. She is forty feet keel and twelve feet beam, and draws with an average cargo, sixteen inches. She is by measurement thirteen tons burthen, has an eight-horse power engine, working horizontally and driving side-wheels seven feet in diameter. She can, it is claimed, accommodate thirty passengers. She has been cleared for Pike's Peak but will probably seek a better market when she strikes the river. In fact, with heavy dews or a moderate rainfall, she can go pretty much where she pleases. She cost about $1,500.

Wm. J. Moss, Jr., a collector for St. Louis merchants, who was supposed to have been robbed and murdered near St. Louis, has turned up safe and sound. He was robbed of his saddle bags at a hotel in Exeter, Scott County, the finding of which led to the conclusion that he had been foully dealt with.

—It is said that Major Kearney, of New York, has entered the staff of one of the French Generals of division, as a volunteer. Major Kearney, it will be recollected, distinguished himself in the Mexican war, in which he commanded a volunteer cavalry company, raised and equipped entirely at his own expense.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

CHICAGO, May 16, 1859.

MESSRS. EDITORS: In addition to the corrections contained in my letter published in the *Press & Tribune* on the 11th inst., I beg to call your attention to the following *reliable information*, received from Troy, N. Y.:

TROY, N. Y., May 12, 1859.

To R. J. WOOLLEY, Chicago, Ill.:

Wm. W. Bacon's Bank Lock was picked, in the Branch Bank of Tennessee, at Shelbyville, and that amount of *large notes of money*, April 6, 1856. Mr. Bacon has known this, and continued to sell his locks, *knowing* their insecurity. (Signed) LEWIS LILLIE.

The above, together with the fact that Mr. Bacon's largest-sized Bank Locks have been picked to his knowledge, during the last seven years, time and again, upon his best Bank safes in the most responsible banks, such as that of G. & A. Ives, Detroit; Hoffman & Gilpecke, Chicago; and the Exchange Bank of Il. A. Tucker & Co., Chicago, should deter all Bankers from relying on his safes and locks as a security for their money and valuables.

Yours respectfully, R. WOOLLEY,
55 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

Agent for Lewis Lillie's Wrought and Chilled Iron Safes and Bank Locks, without any Key or Keyhole.

☞ "Our Musical Friend," a weekly publication of sheet Music, containing 16 pages. Price only 10 cents.

☞ "Our Musical Friend" is filled with the best Piano Solos, Duets, Songs, Operatic Arias, Polkas, Mazourkas, Quadrilles, Waltzes, and every other species of musical composition for voice and piano. The selections are made from the best American and European composers; are printed on full size music paper with all the accuracy and neatness that can be bestowed on music, and will be found adapted to every grade of performer.

We direct your attention to the price of the work. The same quantity of music procured from the regular publishers would cost more than ten times what we charge.

A year's subscription to 'Our Musical Friend,' will insure an accumulation of new and fashionable music which could not be obtained in any other way without an expenditure of at least two hundred dollars. Price 10 cts, weekly.

All back numbers constantly on hand.

McNALLY & Co., Agents, 81 Dearborn St.
myll-1w.

☞ I. M. Singer & Co.'s new and improved Family Sewing Machines; also, Machines for making Buttonholes, Gimps and every description, constantly on hand at 140 Lake street, Chicago. A. W. HARRIS, Agent. ap15-5m-6907

☞ See advertisement of Boudoir Sewing Machines, 126 Lake street. ja4-b906

MARRIED.

In Chicago, on the 12th inst., by Rev. H. K. Green, Mr. ANDREW RAYMOND and Miss LUCRETIA ANN TIBBER.

DIED.

Sunday, May 15th, Mrs. EUGENIA E. ATKINSON, wife of the late Capt. Atkinson, aged 22 years.

Funeral will take place at her residence, No. 113 Edina Place, Wednesday, May 18th, at 2½ P. M.

Arrival and Departure of Trains in Chicago.

Michigan Southern.		Michigan Central.	
TRAINS DEPT.	TRAINS ARVE.	TRAINS DEPART.	TRAINS ARVE.
8.00 a.m.	7.00 a.m.	8.00 a.m.	12.30 a.m.
3.00 p.m.	12.30 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	7.00 p.m.
8.00 p.m.	11.55 p.m.	8.00 a.m.	7.50 p.m.
Chicago and Rock Island.		*Galena and Chicago Union.*	
9.00 a.m.	6.40 p.m.	9.30 a.m.	9.15 p.m.
4.00 p.m.	10.30 a.m.	4.00 p.m.	
Galena and Chicago Union.		*Burlington and Quincy.*	
9.30 a.m.	9.15 p.m.	9.00 a.m.	6.45 p.m.
4.00 p.m.	10.30 a.m.	4.00 p.m.	11.00 a.m.
Pitts. Ft. Wayne & Chicago.		*Northern Indiana.*	
8.00 a.m.	7.00 a.m.	9.00 a.m.	3.10 p.m.
3.00 p.m.	12.30 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	11.00 a.m.
8.00 p.m.	11.55 p.m.	8.00 p.m.	7.00 p.m.
Fox and Fond du Lac.		*Peoria, Ft. W. and Chicago.*	
8.30 a.m.	6.40 p.m.	8.30 a.m.	5.40 p.m.
4.00 p.m.	9.45 a.m.	3.00 a.m.	5.40 p.m.
Illinois Central.		*Toledo and St. Louis.*	
10.30 a.m.	7.15 p.m.	8.30 a.m.	5.40 p.m.
10.30 p.m.	10.30 p.m.	8.30 p.m.	11.30 p.m.
		Cincinnati Express.	

Wanted.

WANTED—By a Young Man of twenty-two years of age, a situation as an Assistant Book-keeper, or as a salesman in the Book, Stationery, Variety or Notion business. Good references given. Address "Clerk" at this office. myl6-2tit

WANTED—By a Young Man of good character, a situation in almost any capacity, with a chance to learn a business. Can give unexceptionable references given. Address "B. J. Box 2," this office. myl4-7tit

WANTED—By a Young Man of good moral habits, a situation in a Grocery Store. Can give satisfactory city references given. Address Post Office Box 3822. myl4-2tit

WANTED—Immediately a good second hand Cooking Stove. Also, a second hand Sheet-iron Stove, suitable for a store or shop. Address Box 1, Lake City reference given. Address Post Office Box 3822. myl4-2tit

WANTED—Two or Three Intelligent and persevering men of good address, as CANVASSERS, to sell a new and popular Subscription Book. Liberal terms will be given. Apply at 134 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. O. J. GRIFFITH. myl4-2tit

WANTED—A few good boarders at 157 State street, between Madison and Monroe. The family table will be supplied with the best the market and terms reasonable. P. O. Box 2017. Have a front parlor and furnished, well calculated for man and wife. myl-2wx

WANTED—An Energetic Business man to take the Agency for Chicago, with the exclusive right to sell a New, Useful and Practical Sewing Machine, secured by late patent. The best and most reliable machine extant. A fortune can be made in the sale of these machines. A moderate amount of capital employed will secure a large income. To all who may be satisfactory to logical debaters, we will continue the rule in full for a few months as a compromise of principles.

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☞ Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—Northwestern office, 167 and 169 Lake street.
GEO. R. CHITTENDEN,
General Agent.
myl7 2w

☞ Lodging room to rent, in a genteel, private family, No. 84 West Lake street. Reference exchanged. myl7-1t

LUNAR OIL NOT DEAD YET.—The depot, however, is removed to the great Lamp and Oil Emporium, 126 Clark street. myl5-6t

☞ Thirty different varieties of Lamps at the great Lamp and Oil Emporium, 126 Clark street. Kerosene Coal Oil only $1.25 per gallon with little or no odor. myl5-6t

WATER YOUR GARDENS.—If you want good rubber hose fitted to your hydrants at a low price, call or send to the Rubber store, 21 Dearborn street, one door north of Lake street.
myl7-1m

BY TELEGRAPH.

Four Days Later From Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE WESER AND BORUSSIA AT NEW YORK.

The Arago at Cape Race.

THE NOVA SCOTIAN AT RIVIERE DU LOUP.

The Austrians Advance Upon Mortara and Vicelli.

FRANCE DECLARES WAR AGAINST AUSTRIA.

NAPOLEON ANNOUNCES HIS DEPARTURE TO JOIN THE ARMY.

RE ORTED ENGAGEMENTS.

NEW YORK, May 16.—The steamers Weser and Borussia, from Southampton the 3d inst., arrived last evening.

The Pacific and the New York arrived but April 30th, and the Canada May 2d.

The details of the earlier movements of the belligerent armies as they approached each other on the plains of Piedmont are thus far exclusively derived from the telegraphic dispatches.

VIENNA, Thursday.—News from the seat of war must be received with considerable reserve, but there is reason to believe that four divisions, under Gen. Baron Zogil, probably advanced from Piacenza, and another under Gen. Von Benedict, probably crossed the Ticino at Pavia.

Gen. Durfield crossed the bridge of Buffalora, and met with little or no resistance.

The division under Gen. Baron Reichach probably crossed the Ticino by means of a pontoon bridge.

TURIN, Thursday.—The steamer which arrived at Genoa on the 27th brought a proclamation to the Tuscan army, inviting it to await the signal of war, and to advance in a compact body of 12,000 men to reinforce Piedmont.

A similar proclamation had been addressed to the troops in the Romagna.

TURIN, Friday.—Generals Canrobert and O'Neill have arrived here and gone to join the King.

The disembarkation of French troops at Genoa continues. A considerable part of the division of the Alps is encamped at Suza, in Piedmont.

The Austrians are concentrating in great masses at Piacenza, where a proclamation has been issued by an Austrian Commissioner Extraordinary.

TURIN, Sunday evening.—The following official bulletin has been published:

Two thousand Austrians occupy Mortara, and 400 infantry and 50 cavalry. No movement has been made towards Vecilli.

The Austrians in large numbers have quitted Piacenza and proclaimed a state of seige. They appear to have concentrated their forces on the left bank of the Po.

Gen. Bonna died on Saturday last at Suza, of an attack of apoplexy.

VIENNA, Friday Evening.—In all probability there was a sharp action at the Teledesport Buffalora yesterday. It is reported that the Austrians, after a considerable loss, took it at the point of the bayonet. It is said that Mortara had been taken to-day.

VIENNA, Sunday.—The Austrians have occupied Intra, Palanza and Aroma on the Lago Maggiore, the Sardinians retreating on their approach.

The telegraph wires to Switzerland have been cut by the Austrians.

TURIN, Saturday.—The corps d'armee which entered Piedmont and by Buffalora, consists of 20 battalions and 8 batteries of cannon. At 11.30 this morning the advance posts were at Vespolate, in the Province of Novara, and a still more numerous corps d'armee is on the march from Vigevano by Mortara.

TURIN, Saturday evening.—The following official bulletin has been published:

The Austrians who were in large bodies at Mortara, are marching in large bodies to Mortara. Gen. McMahon has arrived at Genoa. Troops have quitted Genoa en route for Alessandria.

TRAIN, May 1.—There is a considerable movement of troops to Alessandria. The King has gone to take command. Austrians are at Novara in force, and also at Pavia. The French infantry and artillery continue to arrive. No decisive movement has yet been made.

THE ENGLISH ELECTIONS.

The London Stock Exchange did a large business on Monday, although the transfer offices of the Bank were closed for the half yearly balance. Prices were wide, although there was no fresh news from the seat of war. Consols closed at 93¼@93¾.

There were no more failures in the Stock Exchange on Monday.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., May 16.—The steamship Arago passed Cape Race, and an abstract of her news, which was put on board a fishing boat by Capt. Lynes, has reached this port. The news has been mainly anticipated by arrivals at New York, but being one day later possesses one or two features of interest.

The steamship City of Baltimore, from New York, 26d, arrived out on the 4th inst., and the steamship Vanderbilt which went to sea on the 14th, from New York, was off Cowes at 6:30 P. M. of the 4th.

Napoleon's manifesto appeared in the *Moniteur* of the 3d.

The Bank of France had raised its rate of discount from 3 to 4 per cent.

The Liverpool Breadstuffs market opened buoyant and prices advanced considerably for all descriptions—closing quiet. Provisions had a general upward tendency. Consols closed on the 3d at 93¼@93¾.

The Bank of Frankfort has also raised its rate of discount from 3 to 4¼ per cent.

The Dutch Government has applied to the Chambers for a credit of £500,000.

The clipper ship Champion of the Seas, had arrived from Melbourne with £95,000 in treasure.

The advance in the rates of interest by the Bank of England was expected to be made on the 5th.

The Arago has 140 passengers. She left Cowes on the evening of the 4th.

RIVERE DU LOUP, May 16.—The steamship Nova Scotian has passed this station on her way to Quebec. Her advices are from Liverpool to the 4th inst.

The panic on the London stock exchange has subsided.

There had been no collision as yet between the Austrian and Sardinian armies, but one was expected at any moment.

Napoleon had sent a formal declaration of war to his Corps Legislatif, announcing his intention to head his army.

The French were pouring into Piedmont.

The commercial intelligence is the same as that by the Arago.

Some engagements are reported but they are not confirmed, and a battle was expected about the 5th.

The French Minister at Vienna and the Austrian Minister had both quitted their posts.

Napoleon was expected to leave on the 6th.

Napoleon sent to the Corps Legislatif on the 3d, a strong warlike manifesto, in which he says, "Austria one virtually declared war against France, and nothing remains but to take up the sword in defence." He disclaims all idea of a conquest and professes nothing but the purest sympathy for Italy, and says he is about to place himself at the head of the army and leave the Empress and his son to the patriotic care of the French people.

Austrian troops were concentrating along the Sesia, and had occupied Vicelli.

Trieste and the surrounding territory had been declared in a state of siege. General Gaylay, the Austrian commander had imposed a heavy contribution.

The English Parliamentary elections were progressing. The Government gain out of 486 returns is 15 to 20. Many country and Irish elections were yet undecided.

The panic on Change at London had subsided. Business was dull but Consols had advanced.

On the Paris Bourse the 3 per cents declined to 69f 75c.

The President at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, May 16.—President Buchanan, accompanied by Hon. Howell Cobb visited Baltimore this morning to examine the site of the U. S. Court House. He was received at Barnum's Hotel by a few friends, among whom were Judges Giles & Mason, and visited the localities proposed. The President looks remarkably well, and manifested much activity. Secretaries Thompson and Black also accompanied the President. The party will dine at Barnum's and return in the afternoon train to Washington.

Conflagration at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, May 16.—A destructive fire occurred in his city at 4 o'clock, Sunday morning. Kemple & West's pinning machines, Race street, were totally destroyed. Loss $7,000, insured for $3,000. Schooley & Co.'s Refrigerator Manufactory: loss $10,000, insured for $6,000; Wm. Nabor's Chair Manufactory, loss $3,000, no insurance. About twelve buildings were burned in all, and several others damaged; fifteen or twenty families were burned out. Total loss about $40,000, insured $20,000.

General Notices.

LOST—Checks.—No. 795 on City Treasurer, dated April 12th, 1859, payable to A. Walsh or bearer for $441.56, signed John C. Haines, Mayor, and Samuel D. Ward, Comptroller. Also, No. 264 on Marine Bank, dated April 15th, 1859, payable to R. Fay or bearer for $251.25, signed Samuel D. Ward. All persons are hereby cautioned against receiving said checks or any part, as payment has been stopped. myl4-3t-6720

GOLD FINDER.—A new article that will tell where gold is, whether in the ground or in the pocket. It can be had by any one of this description. Any person can make their fortune with one. Will be sent to any part of the U. S. by the receipt of $1.25. Address E. SWISHER,
Prospect Hill, Ill.

TO PRINTERS.—For sale on two years time as office in this State, worth 1,200 dollars, which will be sold at a considerable discount from cost. It has a Hand Press and Cutter, Type for a Daily and Weekly, Power nearly new and in first rate order. Apply to or address C. H. RUTAN, General Advertising Agent, 61 Dearborn street, Chicago.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—The undersigned, assignee of Claggett & Anderson, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, on Friday, May 20th, 1859, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M., the following goods, stock-in-trade and chattel belonging to said estate, and which remain in my hands unsatisfied. The chattels to be sold may be seen at my office, No. 18 Gardner Block, where the sale will be held. All persons interested are notified to attend. CHARLES V. DYER,
myl6-2tit-6143 Assignee of Claggett & Anderson.

EMPLOYMENT—$50 per Month AND ALL EXPENSES PAID.—An agent is wanted in every county in the United States to engage in a respectable and easy business, by which the above profits may be realized. Address, with stamp, HENRY WARNER, corner of Broadway and Twelfth streets, New York city, inclosing one postage stamp.

PICKET FENCING.—A Splendid variety of Fence Pickets and Wooden Railing made to order and for sale at No. 209 Wells street, opposite the Lake House. Also, Fence Pickets for making the best article and on the lowest terms.

Parties having business will please recollect that the old Cylinder is still up for service also.
myl3-7tit JONATHAN CHAPIN.

PURE STOCK.—The Thoroughbred French Stallion YOUNG ST. LAWRENCE, will be at the farm of George Steele, on the Southwest Plank Road, 7 miles from Chicago, and at Dr. Stevens' in Pleasburg and Fridays, for the season. He was sired by the Old St. Lawrence, and is a Pure Percheron. Terms and stock can be seen on the farm of Mr. Steele. Terms, $6.
myl4-3tit

PRINTERS, TAKE NOTICE! The proprietors of a well-established Weekly Paper in a pleasant and flourishing town in Northern Illinois, offers

Press & Tribune.

TUESDAY, MAY 17, 1859.

THE CHICAGO TIMES AND THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.

The American Tract Society having set the example of lecturing one class of sinners on the transgressions peculiar to another class—for instance, putting tracts in the hands of slave-drivers rebuking the evils of dancing and gluttony—its managers and friends need not complain of the Chicago *Times* for putting up a defense of their recent anniversary meeting, with only a misty allusion to their vote on the African Slave trade. In its Sunday's issue the *Times* makes a scolding reply to our criticism of the Society's action in the premises—which said reply defends the Society by implication, and yet without saying in so many words whether its vote was in accordance with the example and teachings of the Master or otherwise. It says: "The occasion of the article to which we have alluded—or what was tortured into an occasion—was the refusal of the American Tract Society *to elect a fanatical Abolition President.*" No, sir! The occasion was the refusal of the Society to bear its testimony against that form of *piracy* which it suits Democratic politicians and presses in this latitude now-a-days, to say very little about.

The delicacy manifested by the *Times* in alluding to the matter in issue, may be construed to mean that the position of the Society is too shameful to be defended even by a secular pro-slavery journal; or it may signify that the African Slave Trade is a subject not to be lightly handled until after the sitting of the Charleston Convention. The silence of that sheet amid the general discussion on the cases of the *Echo* and *Wanderer*, would seem to argue the latter hypothesis. The tactics of the slave-trading party, which we pointed out to our readers long ago, are working their legitimate results. By keeping up a ceaseless clamor; by procuring endorsements here and there in Southern Democratic Conventions; by actually embarking in the lawless traffic; by repeating the logical truism that the right to make more slavery carries the right to make more slaves—in short, by familiarizing the Democracy and the public with the crime which they intend to legalize, they are visibly weakening the moral sentiment which denounces the death-penalty upon the traffickers in human flesh on the high seas. The late action of the Tract Society is an alarming indication of the tendency of opinion in certain quarters. It wanted but the cringing of a great ecclesiastical body like this, behind which the lesser champions of slavery might take shelter and fight the battle of the pirates under guise of defending morality and religion! After a sufficient time thus spent in staying the progress of Antichrist, the transition will be easy to an open defense of the Slave Trade itself. Let it be understood that all who find fault with the Tract Society are fanatics, infidels and profane swearers, and the matter actually in controversy—the trade in "West African savages"—will be baptized into respectability forthwith.

It requires but the smallest modicum of sense or foresight to perceive the goal to which the Democratic party is fast drifting. Having a vital organization only in the Slave States, its doctrines, its platforms must be moulded after public opinion in those States. One by one the public men and organs of the South, are yielding to the unmistakable demand for fresh negroes. A daily advertisement appears in a leading journal of Louisiana calling for one thousand natives of Congo at three hundred dollars a head. Texas and Mississippi are clamoring for the same indulgence, and their statesmen must second their desires or go to the wall. All these things have been accomplished within less than a year. Who shall undertake to limit the progress of these ideas during the year that intervenes before the Democratic platform is re-constructed at Charleston? Who will undertake to say what the position of the Chicago *Times* will be at that juncture?

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD LANDS—ORGANIZED EMIGRATION.

[illegible] interesting letters we published some weeks ago, written by Mr. Caird, of England, on the land of the Illinois Central Railroad Company. These letters are already beginning to have their effect both in England and Scotland. Several substantial English and Scotch farmers, through the information derived from this source, have arrived with their families, and are now on the line of the road preparing to locate and make farms for themselves. The fact stated by Mr. Caird, and years ago elaborately discussed in these columns, that the fee simple of these lands, fully equal in their productive capacity to the best lands of the old country, can be obtained for the price of a year's rent by the acre in England or Scotland, indorsed as it will be, by the personal observations of Richard Cobden, Esq., M. P., and other well known English gentlemen who have visited Illinois within the last year or two, must induce a larger emigration of substantial farmers from the old country than we have ever before witnessed. A variety of circumstances are tending directly to this result. The war in Europe is turning very general attention to the American continent, and already the statistics of the port of Liverpool show a very large increase of emigration to this country. Perhaps three-fourths of the Illinois Central Railroad stock is owned in England, the value of which, for the present at least, consists largely in the lands owned by the Company. It is in fact an immense land company, with a railroad attachment, and to make the stock of the road productive, the lands must be settled and cultivated. And again, the stock of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada is owned mainly by the leading capitalists of the principal cities of Great Britain, whose interests would be directly and largely promoted by this large emigration of substantial farmers to Illinois. The Grand Trunk, as our readers are aware, is to be completed to Detroit by the close of the present year, and the arrangements perfecting to induce emigration and to accommodate it in transit, are of the most minute and comprehensive character. All preliminaries are not definitely settled, but we enter somewhat into particulars, as follows:

THE PREPARATION.

It is intended to interest from a dozen to twenty families, all of them acquainted with each other, and most of them farmers, but embracing a blacksmith and one of each of the more necessary artisans to a small neighborhood. Among these the more intelligent and wealthy man, as in English and Scotch society generally, would naturally become the leader. To furnish the required information, Mr. Caird's letters and other publications would be circulated in order to induce the people to emigrate, and to be prepared to take advantage of circumstances, and properly to cultivate their lands when they come to this country. Settled together they would bring with them and retain for a time enough of English or Scotch manners, habits and customs to make them happy and comfortable in their new homes. It is intended to operate only among the middle classes, men both of intelligence and substance, who would bring with them the means to engage successfully in agricultural pursuits.

HOUSES, IMPLEMENTS, ETC.

Whenever the requisite number have engaged to emigrate, one or more of the more prudent and intelligent of the company will be sent over to make the necessary preparations to receive the families. Their first duty will be to make a location of lands. That done, come to this city and engage houses on a plan previously agreed upon. Every part of the wood-work of these houses is to be made by steam, in the best but of course by this means, in the cheapest manner. A single train of cars might carry down, ready to put up, the houses for a whole neighborhood. If the heads of families choose to trust their agents thus far, bidding for the choice of farms or locations, or deciding in some other equitable way, the rights of each, these houses might all be put up ready for the families when they arrived. The plan also embraces the designation of particular agricultural warehouses and stores in this city, where implements and supplies of all kinds can be procured of the best quality and at fair prices.

THE ROUTE.

When these preparations have been made, and the company are ready to start, they can procure in several of the leading cities of England and Scotland tickets by steamer and the Grand Trunk Railway, directly through to Chicago. These tickets will embrace both passage and luggage, and if desired, board also by the way. First class screw steamers will take them in summer to Quebec, and in winter to Portland, where they will take the cars of the Grand Trunk Road direct to Detroit, and thence by the Michigan Central to this city. At about every one hundred and twenty miles, the cars will stop and, time will be afforded for a comfortable meal. The entire arrangements for the journey will be made with special reference to comfort. Emigrants will also be permitted to deposit their money in the office of the Grand Trunk Railroad, and receive an order to draw it here, thus avoiding all possibility of robbery or loss by the way. This single fact will inspire more confidence and give more countenance to the enterprise than at first we might imagine. A prudent man does not like to convert his entire patrimony and the labors of a lifetime into money, if he thinks there is danger of his losing it, and being reduced, at a single blow, to absolute poverty.

THE RESULTS.

To the immigrants the benefits to be derived would be great and almost innumerable. It would convert them at once from the condition of mere tenants to that of owners of the soil. Their land would cost them only the price of a year's rent in England, while it would be, if not quite, at least nearly as good as the best land England with ages of the best husbandry can boast of. They would at once become substantial independent farmers.

If present anticipations are realized, our State will have abundant reason to rejoice that the Illinois Central Railroad has fallen mainly into the hands of English capitalists. What the West most needs is men and capital to develope her resources, and now that English capital has built this great line of road, if it will send us the intelligent enterprise to cultivate the lands along it, we shall be under still greater obligations to our venerable Mother for her abundant favors. In that way she will be sure to render her first investment largely productive, for Mr. Cobden truly remarked to us, that if five miles along the entire line of this road were cultivated as carefully as lands are in England, it would not be able to carry away the produce and to do the business that would be thrown upon it.

We scarcely need refer to the great interest which our city has in the success of these movements. Not only would the settlement of these lands add greatly to the amount of produce of all kinds that would seek this market, but our mercantile and manufacturing interests would be greatly benefitted. With the success of English farmers upon our prairies, the attention of English capitalists and manufacturers would be drawn to this city as an appropriate and profitable field for their enterprise. Chicago needs but the capital and the skill to make the iron and the copper of Lake Superior one of the main elements in her future growth and prosperity. The West is just entering upon a new career of prosperity. The salubrity of her climate, the richness of her soil, the beauty and the vast extent of her prairies, her untold mineral treasures and her unequalled commercial facilities by lake, river and railway, are beginning to be understood and appreciated by the civilized world, and and what the next score of years shall accomplish in physical, intellectual and social progress, no sane would dare to predict. Let each one of our readers act well his part and if Providence bless him with a lease of life that long, let him "wait and see."

THE OBERLIN RESCUE CASES.

The trial of Langston, one of the Oberlin rescuers at Cleveland, has been concluded, and the prisoner sentenced. Court has adjourned and Professor Peck and his associates will remain in prison until its next sitting. They whom a hired hound was about to drag away to Kentucky, that he might be reduced to slavery. Of course, such an offence in the eyes of all Federal officers is unpardonable sin, and those charged with it will get no lenient or legal treatment at their hands.

The Ohio Republican papers are showing up this trial and the actors in it in such a light that they must be hereafter the scorn of all decent liberty-loving men. The Judge on the bench has himself been engaged in kidnapping niggers for the Southern market, and an indictment against him for that offence is now on file in the office of the Clerk of the Recorder's Court of Erie county, New York, where it was found, and he escaped a requisition from that State, upon the Governor of Ohio, for taking him to New York for trial, only because his not less guilty but more notorious associates fled. Of the whole affair, the Cleveland *Leader* says:

The entire thing—in object, purpose and accomplishment, in machinery, material, and men, had a wonderful adaptation throughout. The fugitive slave law was to be enforced, an obnoxious community humbled, and a great example for the benefit of the whole North made. Who so fitting to preside, and rule, or make the needed law, as an indicted kidnapper of a negro, and a fugitive himself from Justice! Then with what persistent, never varying care and labor, he warped and twisted every decision, so as to wall out the possibility of any but the predetermined result. And finally, with what mingled power and glory he came down on the unfortunate rescuer, in his final judgment upon him! Having an eye to rhetoric, as well as the high moral influence of the piece he was acting, he put the judicial question to the prisoner if "*He had any regrets for his conduct?*" because such an answer as he got, was necessary to the force and beauty of his written judgment!

The Jury was necessarily a counterpart of the Judge—old, broken down, party hacks, with the scabs and marks of the party harness still on them; selected solely and exclusively for no purpose but to do the thing they did. Of course they returned the verdict required, and the Court sentenced the convict, and he is in jail. The Marshal and District Attorney performed their functions, and to the acceptance of their keepers.

An enactment so atrocious and unnecessary as the Fugitive Slave Law is, needs for its enforcement just the tools with which it is now working in Ohio. A hired hand, who consents, on his own showing, to enslave a man for pay, a pensioner of James Buchanan to serve the writs, a Judge under indictment for kidnapping, a jury composed of worn and broken down old party hacks, ready to find a verdict demanded by their hate of political opponents, make up a group that would have disgraced any assize in which Jeffreys ever sat. It is said that Leonardo da Vinci, when engaged upon his immortal work *the Last Supper*, wandered about in the haunts of cut-throats and villians a whole year, before he could find the type of face which he was willing to take as the model of *Judas*. Our modern painters would have no such difficulty. The nigger-traders and catchers,—are not their features, deeply stamped with avarice, hate, sensuality, cunning and ruffianism, to be copied every day?

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

Thomas Francis Meagher is soon to publish, in the *Irish News*, a series of papers entitled "Morning, Noon and Night in New York."

—Sir Allan MacNab, the Canadian notability, now resident in England, is trying to be elected to Parliament from Brighton. Sam Slick Haliburton is pursuing the same honor at Lancaster.

—Baron Goldsmid died a few days since at his residence at St. John's Lodge, Regent's Park, London, leaving a fortune estimated by rumor at three millions sterling, or upwards.

—We learn from the Marion *Intelligencer* that W. J. Allen is a candidate for judge in the twenty-sixth judicial circuit of this State, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. Willis Allen, his father.

—The King of Naples, says Mr. Bigelow, (April 18,) still lingers on the hither side of the grave, but the continuance of his life is only a question of days, if not of hours. The bulletin of "the Two Sicilies" becomes every day more and more discouraging. No one here expects him to last through the present week. The new ministry for his son is said to have been already agreed upon.

LETTER FROM LEAVENWORTH.

News from the Plains—Provisions, Mining Tools and Whisky—Kansas Politics—Frank Blair, etc., etc.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

Leavenworth City, K. T., May 11, 1859.

Since I wrote you last, nothing remarkable has transpired in this city. We have no further news from the mines. One or two have arrived from the plains, and report all getting along well. The roads are now trodden by almost a continuous procession. The emigrants all seem to be in excellent spirits, and the health among them has been as good as could have been desired. A large amount of freight is being sent forward from here every day, consisting of groceries, provisions, mining tools and whisky; and you may rest assured that there is enough of the latter going forward to answer all the demand.

The suspected Sonora expedition has for some days past produced considerable talk, but nothing is known that is reliable. It is generally believed, however, that in case of a failure to realize general expectations in the gold regions it will probably be followed by an invasion of that country.

The express company's stages are expected here by the 15th or 18th, when we will have reliable news of interest.

Politics are not overlooked here by any means, notwithstanding the rush of emigration and the press of business. I find that everything here moves along in the political arena about as it does in Illinois; men can discuss the political topics of the day in as friendly a manner as they do in your city, and have as little hesitation in expressing their sentiments. The predominent parties are the "Opposition," (Republican) and the Douglas or Free State Democracy. The Administration seems to have about as many friends here as in Illinois, and no more, to wit: Government officials, and expectants, and nobody else. The Americans in this city held their meeting on Saturday night, and had sixteen members in good standing present, all told, whereupon they very wisely pronounced the party disbanded, and the Chairman advised them to go to whatever party they chose and "wiggle."

Among the visitors of our city is the Hon. Frank Blair, of St. Louis, who will remain here to attend the Ossawattomie Convention. Mr. Greeley has telegraphed that he will be here on the 16th. A committee of five to make preparations for a grand reception has been appointed. It is intended to send a large delegation from here to Ossawattomie, and it is expected that it will be one of the largest conventions ever held in the Territory.

The meeting here on night before last was large and full of determination to wipe out the last vestige of Border Ruffianism and Sham Democracy.

Among the leaders of the Opposition here are such men as Parrott, Delahay, H. P. Johnson, and many others, whose heads are all right, and will leave no stone unturned to make a clean sweep of the enemy. The contest in this county will be pretty hot, both parties having hopes of succeeding. As the contest waxes, I will try to let you know occasionally of its signs. The idea of making Kansas a slave State has become a question no longer thought of, and, of course, politics here will henceforth possess but little more interest than in the States. J. L. D.

MUNITIONS OF WAR IN PARAGUAY.

Curious Blunder of the Expedition.

[From the North American, May 12.]

Among the amusing incidents of the late campaign in Paraguay, was the unlucky substitution of coal in a natural state for that compound of coal and sulphur which explodes on being touched with fire. To be sure it was easier to carry out the substance in a state not likely to harm anybody, but there was no provision for mixing the raw materials in all South America, and the consequence was, that even the peace salute could be fired from only one or two vessels of the squadron. But the coal was shot into enormous heaps. An authentic writer, just returned, says nine vessels discharged their loads of coal at Rosario, accumulating the article there at such a rate, that after every coal bunker in the squadron had filled for the home run, there remained 2,800 tons of the best quality of anthracite coal for the use of nobody at all. The same writer places the cost of the stock delivered there at sixteen dollars per ton, and its value there at two dollars per ton. Our own forces having retired nobody remains to burn the anthracite, the river steamers burning bituminous coal. The loss on the stock is thus about forty thousand dollars, and nearly fifty thousand if the coal is not sold at all.

If this investment had been made in powder, instead of coal, there would now be a chance for speculation. Unfortunately, the government is always on the losing side in these cases; and instead of freighting its ships home with either coal or powder, they come in ballast and are wrecked by sailing light. Probably more than [illegible] might have been saved from condemnation and sale at Rio by loading it with coal at Rosario for New York and a market.

The indiscreet letter writer says that, "in the providing of ordnance stores there has been a delinquency, and I might even confess to worse than that." But of what consequence is this fact? Why take out stores that were not wanted, and which might endanger the lives of the passengers? Coal was wanted, and it was made the freight of the fleet to the great joy of the contractors and the discomfiture of the enemy, or rather the enemies, of the Administration.

Failure of Jacob Little—First Effect of the War News in New York.

[From the N. Y. Herald, 13th.]

One of the most celebrated financiers of New York and of this country, Jacob Little, failed yesterday, in consequence of his extensive operations in stocks, which were depreciated by the intelligence from Europe announcing the certainty of war and that hostilities had actually commenced by the Austrians crossing the frontiers of Sardinia. With him went down some others, and there is no doubt that more will soon share in the catastrophe. Mr. Little bought on time, and the stocks now delivered are not worth what he had agreed to pay for them. Though this failure has undoubtedly happened in consequence of the war, it would be a very erroneous conclusion to regard it in the light of a commercial bankruptcy, or as the commencement of a series of failures in business. Fifty stockbrokers have just failed in England—their failures did not affect the commercial men. The failure of Jacob Little and other stockbrokers here will not affect the trade or commerce of the country. He has merely lost money, which other men have gained.

Our trade and commerce will go on more briskly than ever in consequence of the war. A very large portion of the carrying trade will fall to our ships, as neutral bottoms, when the merchant marine of the belligerents will be excluded. Our agriculture will be stimulated, for there is always a greater consumption of food and clothing in nations when at war than at peace, while they have less means for producing either. The able-bodied population are taken into the armies, and both agriculture and manufactures are deprived of so many hands. These nations must have recourse to foreign countries for food, and sometimes even for clothing and other articles. The European nations engaged in the present war will have to come to us for breadstuffs, and they will have to pay us in gold, for they will not be able to send us an equivalent in manufactured articles. Our own manufactures will receive an impulse, and large numbers of mechanics will emigrate to our shores from the scene of war. The first effect upon us will undoubtedly be one of prosperity.

Railway Matters—Highly Important.

New York, May 13, 1859.

The Representatives of the Pennsylvania Central and Baltimore & Ohio, and the Representatives of the New York Central, had an interview to-day. Mr. Moran was present part of the time, but seemed disinclined to take a part in the discussion or in any arrangement. A meeting of the parties is being held to-night at the residence of Mr. Barlow. It is understood that the demand of the Pennsylvania road for difference in rates between New York and Philadelphia, is conceded by the New York Central, and if Moran can be induced to co-operate an arrangement will yet be made. There is a disposition to put up rates as high as canal competition will permit.

The passenger rates of October, 1856, will be adopted in event of the success of this arrangement.

The Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago, and the Michigan roads have entered into a temporary arrangement which will to some extent, modify the ruinous competition that has prevailed between them. There are a number of railroad men here, and great anxiety is manifested in regard to the negotiations now pending.

Rumored Burning of Auraria and Denver City.

[From the St. Joseph Gazette, 13th.]

A rumor has reached this city that a difficulty had taken place at Cherry Creek between the towns of Auraria and Denver City, and that the animosity of the parties had been carried to the extent of burning the two places. We cannot pretend to say whether there be aught of truth in the *on dit*. We rather doubt it as it now circulates, but think it quite likely there may have been something on which to base it. The manner in which such matters gain importance and magnitude as it travels is well understood. The story of the three black crows is tolerably familiar.

Trouble at the Platteville Academy.

We regret to hear of a difficulty at the Platteville Academy, which for the present has interrupted the studies of that institution. We have heard the occasion to be this: Mr. Pickard, the Principal, having permitted a colored girl to become a pupil of the school, complaint was made of the same to the trustees. They gave orders that she be dismissed. Whereupon Mr. Pickard resigned and the school is dismissed. We trust the difficulty will soon be adjusted. Mr. P. has long borne the reputation of a popular and useful teacher.—*Galena Advertiser.*

Steamboat from Holland to Chicago.—We learned from Dr. Coats, a few days since, that the indefatigable Kalamazoo river steamboat man, Capt. Mixer, is now absent at Detroit, negotiating for the steamer Columbia, which he intends to run between the ports on the eastern shore, south of Grand Haven, and Chicago. He will probably touch at Black Lake, Kalamazoo, South Black River and St. Joseph, and thence cross to Chicago.—*Ottawa Register, May 7.*

FOREIGN ITEMS.

ENGLISH SYMPATHIES IN THE WAR.

[From the London Times.]

It is mournful, indeed, that in a contest such as this our sympathies cannot be enlisted on either side. Who that knows anything of the fashion in which the Austrians have oppressed Italy for upwards of forty years, but would rejoice to hear of their expulsion on any terms save that of a greater calamity? Who believes for a moment in the sincerity of the French Emperor, or that he is doing other than making Italy a stepping-stone to his ambition? What the ultimate destiny of Italy may be at the conclusion of the war which is now begun, it is impossible to say. As yet the victim is but on his way to the bloody shrine, fairly decked with garlands, and the sacrificial axe is wreathed with flowers as well; but there will be a very different end to all this. We must look forward to many a bloody field, to many a change of alliances, to many an imperilled crown, before we see the end of the drama which was opened on the 1st of January last, when Louis Napoleon addressed the Austrian Envoy in words of menace, and of which the action began on the night of Tuesday last, when the first Austrian soldier crossed the bridge of the Ticino and stepped upon Sardinian soil.

Button up your Pockets.

[From the London Times, April 29.]

Let our readers note as a fact which it may be interesting to remember, and almost incredible to tell twenty years hence, that this great European war is commenced by three destitute, necessitous, and almost bankrupt Powers. The last word is scarcely too harsh to apply to Governments who are asking for the loan of immense sums, happily in vain. Russia, whose four-and-a-half per cent. Stock stands at 87, has lately been inviting the British capitalists to lend her twelve millions; France, whose three per cent. rents have fallen to-day to 69f. 65c., announces a loan of twenty millions, when a loan of much less amount had been raised with difficulty; and Austria's five per cents, stand at 49. These figures represent the financial condition to which England might be reduced after carrying on with increasing energy a war in the Crimea and another in India for ten years, without stinting herself of any other luxury. As these three Powers cannot keep the wolf out without continual begging and borrowing, and can only discharge their old obligations by contracting fresh ones, their bankruptcy is a question of time. But, with a perfectly empty Exchequer and a blasted credit, they set about the costliest of all human operations; for, happily, nothing costs so much as killing one's fellow-creatures. That this should be done once would be a marvel, had not the marvel been so often repeated as to be a marvel no more. As most great battles have been fought by armies in a state of physical exhaustion, so most great wars have been commenced with empty treasuries. It is a truth with which statesmen are only too familiar. When the Prince Felix Schwartzenberg was appealed to by a deputation of merchants to consider the hopeless state of Austrian credit, he observed that till a country was bankrupt it never knew the extent of its resources.

Russian Justice.

Last December, an officer in the elegant uniform of the Chevalier Guards, galloped along one of the most crowded and fashionable streets in Petersburg. Passing a magasin de modes, he saw a charming young girl enter. He followed her, and was struck by her cheerful but modest grace, and the freshness and tenderness which distinguished her. On her retiring he learnt that she was the daughter of a poor chinwnich (civilian), that the shop-people worked for her at a low rate, from admiration of her youth and character, and that she would return at six.

The officer, with two of his friends, indulged in a sumptuous dinner, inflaming his passions with costly champagne. But exactly at six a large and gorgeous troika (a double-seated sledge) stopped near the magasin, harnessed with three splendid horses. The poor Olga advanced, was instantly half stifled in a fur cloak, lifted into the troika, carried off to Czarsko Zelo, where a convenient and lonely house of entertainment awaited them, and was there brutally ravished, after indignantly rejecting every kind of bribe. But her resistance was so violent that she disfigured the faces of her assailants.

On her return the father appealed to the hated police, but in vain. The police-master assured him that the criminals could not be identified. On this her brother, an officer in a country regiment, was written to. He was indefatigable in his inquiries, discovering that three officers had suddenly announced themselves sick, to hide the scars in their faces, wrote a petition to the Emperor, and succeeded in awaking his sympathy. The police-master was summoned, and the Czar charged him instantly to procure a true report of what had passed. This was done. The criminal was Prince Galitzen.

But mark the punishment: The Czar instantly compelled him to marry the sufferer, endowed her on the spot with half his worldly goods, making her at once very wealthy, and then immediately issued a ukase of divorce, leaving her entirely free. All the three officers were transported to a country regiment, deep in the heart of Russia, and were refused any rise in military rank.

Never was poetical justice more rapid and more complete. The sentence does honor to the Emperor, and almost makes us long, in certain cases, for an omnipotent despot. But this is not the only instance in which Alexander II. has given proofs of a good heart and great vigor.

The circumstance has excited an immense sensation in the Russian capital, and will doubtless have good results.

"Alessandria."—This place, the rendezvous of the Sardinian army, whither the king has gone to take command, is probably destined to play an important part in the coming war. It [illegible] toward the Austrian territory. It stands in the midst of a sterile plain. It is the great stronghold of Piedmont, and is to Sardinia what Gibraltar is to the English, or Sebastopol was to the Russians.—During the reign of the French in Italy, its formidable fortifications made it one of the strongest places in Europe, but these were subsequently demolished, leaving only the citadel. Within the past few years workmen have been busy in reconstructing them in anticipation of the events now at hand. In the surrounding plain, two miles distant, is Napoleon's celebrated battle-field of Marengo. Alessandria is garrisoned with two thousand men, and, being connected with Turin and Genoa by railway, any number can readily be concentrated there. To capture it would be a crowning glory to the Austrian Generals, and a deep humiliation to Sardinia—*Albany Journal, May 12.*

Harriet Martineau on Louis Napoleon.

[From the American Anti-Slavery Standard.]

It may be inquired why he is so eager, when it certainly is the opinion of many qualified judges that this war will make an end of the Bonapartes. Why could he not "let well alone," it will be asked; why throw himself into a position which would be one of grave peril for the most firmly-seated Potentate? The current explanation—a very remarkable one, whether more or less true—is that he buys off his executioners with this war. He was once, it is whispered, a Carbonari, and bound by the oath of that Society to do his *possible* for the liberation of Italy. When the appointed three years grace had expired—three years during which he did everything for despotism, and nothing for liberty—he was under sentence of death, as judicial and inevitable as a sentence before any other tribunal. Hence the attempts against his life, and eminently Orsini's, and hence the alteration in the man since the date of that attack. He is aware, it is said, that the attempt will be made again and again, until it succeeds; and hence his feverish obstinacy and reckless haste in undertaking the liberation of Italy, against the united will of his subjects and allies (with the exception of Piedmont alone), at the risk of the world's fatal mockery for going a long way to confer freedom on strangers, while he will not allow the good people of France to think, speak or move, or manage their own affairs, public or private. Though he is not the sagacious man he was, he must be aware that this war will not stop short of a settlement of the controversy between despotism and free government on the continent of Europe. He must know that his selfish, upstart, uncalled-for despotism stands even a worse than the old traditional absolutism of the German and Russian governments. Thus he has a bottomless gulf on either hand, and many a chasm across his narrow path. Assassination first; defeat, if he lives to sustain it; these are his first perils; and if he escapes them, there remains the strong probability—almost the certainty—of the overthrow of his dynasty, in any event. If Italian liberty is prostrated by the despots, he, as the champion of that liberty, he is defeated; and if, on the contrary, the Italian cause triumphs, the French will no longer endure despotic rule from the hand which has made other nations free. There remains the alternative of his bringing Italians under a French yoke; necessary to observe in regard to this, that a people or a group of peoples who would cast off Austria will not submit to any other Power. They certainly need not; and therefore they will not. Such seem to be the prospects of the newest, rawest, vulgarest, most selfish and violent of European tyrants; and thus closely is his destiny implicated with the grand conflict which is to decide how the nations are to live, from this day forwards!

Napoleon His Own Commander.

[From the London Times.]

When the siege of Sebastopol flagged, the Emperor of the French, we are told, was with difficulty restrained from donning his general's uniform, and leaving his restless empire to take the command of the siege. What was merely an idea then is now the fixed principle of the campaign. The French Emperor, though never in action—never, indeed, a professional soldier, has all his life been a student of military science. He has written on artillery—invented cannon—given additional securito to a floating battery. For ten years he has been at the head of a most warlike nation in the world, and if a man with such advantages cannot, between the ages of 40 and 50, obtain a competent knowledge of the art of war, he must be a very different calibre from Louis Napoleon Bonaparte. The Emperor probably says to himself, "I have seen Austrian reviews, I know what the men are like. I have guaged the capacity of their chief men, and I find myself at least the equal of any I may meet." Accordingly, the first news of an Austrian movement causes him to publish his long-matured resolution. The Emperor will be his own Commander-in-Chief. Every other notability receives a Division or a separate command of some Corps of Observation or Reserve. Napoleon III., though about the age at which his uncle died, is not older than Marlborough was when he began his great career of victory, and he is a youth compared with the Generals to whom Austria intrusted her destinies.

Illness of the Neapolitan Tyrant—Disgusting Ceremony.

A Naples correspondent of the Newport *News* makes the following statement:

"A most singular ceremony has taken place three days past, within the walls of the royal palace: His Majesty Ferdinand II. had been suffering of a very bad tumor, which came very near putting an end to his life. The physicians agreed at last to operate on their royal patient, and a monk of the order of the Camaldules was accordingly sent for. Said monk is a very skilful practitioner, and has, besides, the reputation of effecting miracles. Whatever be his claims to this last, he nevertheless succeeded, without the assistance of chloroform, in benumbing the sufferer. The king's confessor was standing at the side of the royal invalid, bearing the cross of St. Dominico, which according to the legend spoke to St. Thomas Aquinas. Thus assisted, Ferdinand supported the operation with courage, and cheered up the trembling operator, who set immediately to work. But when about to detach the tumor, the master of ceremonies in grand costume and carrying a silver basin approached the king, and received the lump of flesh. Said lump was embalmed with quinquina powder and other aromatic herbs, conveyed in a silver urn and with great pomp to the palace chapel, where it was buried wit great ceremonies."

Steel Stays in France.

The London Court *Journal* says: "A regular crusade has been entered into by the doctors of Paris against the frightful fashion of steel stays, brought in with the new cut of dress now in vogue. Attention has been drawn to the subject, and a report sent in to the Academy of Medicine, in consequence of the sudden death of two young ladies, whose sole business was to walk up and down the Magasin where the wonders of the imagination of the proprietors are displayed, vieing with each other in the degree to which torture could be borne, had gradually accustomed themselves to be drawn so tight that in one case the bursting of a blood-vessel was the consequence, and in the other congestion of the lungs carried off the victim in a few hours."

Russian and Turkish Discipline.—A Turkish and Russian officer, on some occasion of truce had scratched up an acquaintance. As they sat together the conversation turned on the comparative perfection of discipline and obedience to which their respective troops had been brought. To give a specimen, the Russian calls in his orderly. "Ivan," says he, "you will go to such and such a tobacconist, you will buy an oke of tobacco; pay for it, and bring it home straight." Ivan salutes and goes. The Russian pulls out a watch. "Now Ivan is going to the tobacconist's; now he is paying for the tobacco; now he is coming home; now he is on the stairs; now he is here." "Ivan!" Ivan comes in, salutes, hands over the tobacco. "Pek guzle," says the fat Turk with a condescending bow, benignly half-shutting his eyes the while; "very nice indeed. But my orderly will do as much—Mustafa!" "Effendim!" says Mustafa, touching his chin and forehead in the curious double-action salute of the Turkish soldier. He receives the same directions, word for word, and departs. His master hauls out a gigantic turnip of a watch, such as Turks delight in, and proceeds, in imitation of the Russian, to tick off Mustafa's supposed performances. "Now he is going; now he is there; now he is paying; now he is coming home; now he is here—Mustafa!" "Effendim!" replies Mustafa, again bursting in. "Where's the tobacco?" "Papouchler boulmadim—I haven't found my shoes yet."—*Blackwood.*

A letter from Naples says: "The Neapolitan police has received information that two steamers manned by fillibusters have left Genoa, it was not known for what place. It is believed that the men on board taking advantage of the trouble and indecision which will follow the death of the King, will disembark in some part of the Kingdom; and make a revolutionary attempt similar to that of Pisacane at Sapri. Accordingly the Government has ordered that the best steam vessels in our fleet shall be armed immediately, so as to be able to put to sea at a moment's notice in case of need. The arming of the coasts of Sicily is continuing. Two transports have just left for Syracuse with cannon and ammunition."

The following anecdote is given by the *Opinione* of Turin:

"A banquet of officers was held at Milan a few days ago, at which, among the numerous toasts drank in allusion to the impending war, a young officer drank the following: 'To the Austrian army! The French and Piedmontese armies will break against it like this brittle glass!' So saying, he threw the bottle he had just emptied into the air, so as to make it fall back again upon the table, which, in fact, it did, but—without breaking. The *Opinione* states that all the officers present stood aghast at this untoward omen."

Suspected Plot Against England.

[Correspondence of the New York Commercial Advertiser.]

London, April 29.

The past few days have been terrible in the Stock Exchange. More than forty failures have been announced among the dealers—one of them to the extent of $600,000—and the confusion and dismay have been indescribable.

Consols, which were quoted at 92½ at the departure of the last steamer, have since touched 88. The subsequent rally has been only moderate, and the market is thoroughly unstable. For a large description of securities it has been impossible to obtain any price whatever. The Turkish loan, which was taken last year at 85, has been down to nearly 40, Lombardo Venetian railway stock, the most promising investment in Europe, as regards its profits, actual and prospective, and which was recently at 50 per cent. premium, has been sold at 50 per cent discount. Altogether, the depreciation in the funded and share securities held by British investors within the past three days may be estimated as at least equal to $500,000,000. American securities have of course shared in the general downfall, although their eventual prospects must be improved by all that is now threatening. Illinois Central are quoted at 45 discount.

All this fearful aggravation has been caused by an announcement that treaties have been detected between Russia and France for a joint execution of the aggressive plans of the Emperor Napoleon.

The discovery [illegible] diplomatic "secrets," is rarely known to fail. The rumor is that it was obtained by the Vienna Cabinet at a cost of $100,000, and that the price is considered to be extremely low. Whatever may have been the manner of proceeding, no doubt is entertained of the truth of the revelation. Yesterday it was positively contradicted by the *Constitutionnel*, (not by the *Moniteur*) and, if the public had had any doubt about the matter, this circumstance would rather have strengthened than diminished their convictions. The Sardinian treaty was denied with equal mendacity, and it was in a similar spirit that the recent semi-official notification was made that "France had not armed and did not intend to arm."

There is also a report, considered to be well founded, that Denmark has joined the combination. This union of the three principal naval powers of Continental Europe tells its own tale. The fleets that will thus come into operation are not wanted to settle a comparatively small contest on the plains of Lombardy, or for the simple purpose of subjugating Austria, a Power that has scarcely a seaport of any importance. It is the development of a plot for a combined assault on England.

The mysterious avowal of the First Lord of the Admiralty, just before the dissolution of Parliament, that facts had come to light which he was not at liberty to mention, but which rendered it imperative that the services of an experienced officer, such as Admiral Dundas, should not be lost upon any terms, seems now to be explained.

There are now reports that, although the Austrian army of 120,000 men has crossed the Ticino, they have paused in their operations owing to further English meddling. The Vienna Cabinet accepted the proposition of England, that matters should revert to the point at which they stood under the mediation of Lord Cowley. Our ally, the Emperor Napoleon, promptly refused. Not content with this rebuff, Lord Malmesbury perseveres, and the latest rumors accordingly state that his Majesty is taking the thing into consideration. The passes of Mount Cenis are still encumbered with snow, and the French Generals would like the advantage of another week or two.

The result of all this painful imbecility wil be that England will at least encounter the hatred of all parties. In any case we may be sure that the first success of the French against the Austrians will lead to a probability of a treaty of peace, in which most liberal terms will be granted to Austria on condition that she shall join the confederation against us. Let any one refer on that point to the history of fifty years back. Austria will be happy to accede, and then for the long promised hour of our "supreme humiliation," which, however, after a few frightful disasters, will end as all our supreme humiliations have ended, in rendering us more prosperous and potent than ever. Still, five or ten dreadful years will perhaps have to pass before the chapter is completed.

The London *Advertiser* says that a proclamation from the Queen was about to be issued calling out 10,000 men for the navy, and offering a bounty of ten pounds to each man as an inducement to enter the service.

Special Dispatch to the Baltimore Sun.

New York, May 11.

The following is an abstract of a letter per the steamer Persia, dated Liverpool, April 30:

"The papers of this morning contain a dispatch from Vienna, dated Friday, in which it appears that the official papers there have announced the declaration of war by Austria against Sardinia.

"Revolutions have occurred in Tuscany and the Italian Duchies, and all Italy will soon be in a blaze, in consequence of the announcement of Sardinia, that on her banner is inscribed 'The Independence of Italy!'

"Cobden and Bright have been returned to Parliament by large majorities."

France was about to prohibit the export of grain, which had caused an excitement in the Liverpool market.

Private letters say that the Persia has brought out heavy orders to this country for breadstuffs and provisions.

American Steamers on the Red River of the North—Expected opposition of the Hudson Bay Company.

[From the Toronto Leader.]

The Fort William route, it is clear, cannot compete with that of St. Paul; and what is more, the Americans will have a steamer on the Red River, while we are thinking about what we shall do. Though the Red River takes its rise in the United States, Fort Garry is situated some 70 miles north of the American frontier. The intention of running a steamer to Fort Garry may possibly not be looked upon with favor by the Hudson's Bay Company. This corporation has power to exclude all intruders, even British subjects, from its territory; and it claims to be the owner of the valley of the Red River, to the American boundary line. Under these circumstances, it remains to be seen how the Company will regard this proposal of American citizens to navigate the Red River north of the boundary line. Should the Company have the inclination and the power to oppose a successful resistance to the proposal, the steamer would have to stop short at Pembina, which is on the American side of the frontier. The people of St. Paul have managed, for some time past, to secure a participation in the fur trade of the Red River country; and the proposed improvement in the means of communication would enable them to do this with greater success than before. The Company will understand this; and it is not improbable that they will attempt to prevent it, with what success time alone can tell.

A Mrs. Hutchinson was blown from a raft on the Alleghany River a few days since, during a high wind, and was drowned. All owing to too much crinoline.

THE NEW YORK ANNIVERSARIES.

The American Bible Society.

The Forty-third Anniversary of the American Bible Society was celebrated at the Academy of Music Thursday morning. The audience which assembled there at 10 o'clock, at which hour the exercises commenced, half filled the Academy, and within half an hour the building was very nearly full.

The Rev. Dr. Berdel read a passage from Revelations and offered prayer.

Henry Fisher, Esq., Assistant Treasurer, then read the Treasurer's report, and the Rev. Dr. Holdich read the Managers' Report, of which the following is an abstract:

During the year, two of the Vice Presidents have died, Matthew T. Scott, Esq., of Kentucky, and the Hon. Wm. Jay, of N. Y.

Fifty-five new Auxiliaries have been recognized, fifteen of them in the State of Missouri.

Of Life Directors, eighty-five have been made during the year; and of Life Members, 1,509.

The receipts of the year amount to $415,011 37, being an increase of $24,251 88 over the former year. Of this amount $149,444 14 are gratuitous, and $256,064 61 from sale of Bibles and Testaments.

The number of volumes issued is 721,095,—since the organization of the Society, 13,595,109.

Grants of books have been made to auxiliary Societies, benevolent institutions, and individuals, as usual, when needful.

A new Welsh Bible with references has been published; a new Welsh Testament; a Modern Armenian Bible, 12mo., and portions of the Old and New Testaments in Moongwe. Now in preparation, a Modern Armenian Bible, 8vo., with references; a new German Bible, 12mo.; and portions of the new Testament in Cherokee.

There are thirty-nine agents employed by the Society, including one in the Levant. They are chiefly engaged in superintending and promoting the distribution of the Scriptures.

The work of general supply commenced three years since, though retarded by the pressure of the times, is nearly completed. New fields, however, are opening, and many counties begin already to require another canvass, owing to the rapid increase and changes in the population.

Grants of money have been made for publishing the Scriptures in France, Germany, Greece, Turkey, Syria, India and China, to the amount in all of $36,600, aside from the funds expended in the Bible House in printing foreign versions. The increasing demands for the Scriptures in foreign countries, Christian, Mahommedan and Pagan, are beginning to awaken a deep interest in the Board; and not a little solicitude is felt lest the means to meet these demands shall not be seasonably furnished.

Previous to the exercises at the Academy, a business meeting of the Society was held at the Bible House, at which the officers of the last year were re-elected.

A Girl Eight Years Old Commits Suicide.

The Greenfield, Mass., *Gazette* gives the following account of a touching case of suicide by a little girl eight years old, daughter of Warren Leonard, at Deerfield, on Saturday, April 30:

About 4 o'clock in the afternoon her mother had occasion to correct her for some little misdemeanor, when she became very much excited and shut herself in a room, where she remained about an hour, when her mother called her to the kitchen. Her little brother, aged six and one half years, then requested her to go out and play with him. She then left the house with him, saying she would go to the river and drown herself, and started across the meadows upon a run, her little brother following. When they came to the river, she said to him if he would take her clothes back to the house, she would take them off.

He tried to prevent her, but she said she should be happy after she should be in the water, and took off her bonnet, when her brother caught hold of her dress to prevent her going in. She broke from him, and walked into the water where it was low at the shore. He watched her until she reached a sufficient depth for the current to carry her out of his sight, when he ran home and gave the alarm. It is the opinion of both parents that she was insane. She had been easy child to govern before, and the correction at this time was only done by talking. No other method was used.

The body of the child was not recovered until the next day, although immediate efforts were made to find it.

The Pike County Railroad.

The Committee appointed by the Pike County Railroad Company—Messrs. Starne and Hatch, of this State, and Messrs. Helm and Shields, of Hannibal, Mo.—met the representatives of the Great Western Railroad Company in this city on Thursday, and a contract was entered into by which the Great Western Company leases the Pike Road, and is to operate it after its completion. This arrangement insures the completion of the Pike Road during the present year.

By an act of the last Legislature a Company was chartered for the erection of a bridge across the Illinois river, to connect these two roads. Contracts have been made for the construction of this bridge, which will be completed by the time the Pike Road is completed.—*Springfield Register.*

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At Less Prices than can be found Elsewhere in Chicago.

SHEETINGS, SILKS, SHIRTINGS, SHAWLS, PRINTS, DRESS GOODS, DRESS TRIMMINGS, LAWNS, DELAINES, HOSIERY, &c., &c.

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At Less Prices than Can be Purchased Elsewhere in Chicago.

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ROBES! ROBES!! ROBES!!! DOUBLE SKIRTS, ROBES, DOUBLE SKIRTS, IN BAREGES, TISSUES, JACONETS, ORGANDIES, ETC.,

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POPULAR TRADE!

WE HAVE RECEIVED THIS MORNING, Thursday, May 5th, 1859, A LARGE LOT OF SUPERB SILK ROBES, A' DEUX JUPE, AND A' VOLANTS, FROM AUCTION, Which we will sell at a REDUCTION OF $20 FROM REGULAR PRICES ON EACH ROBE.

ALSO FROM AUCTION 500 RICH BAREGE ROBES, A' VOLANTS, containing twenty yards, For $5, Worth $10.

Also, 30 Pieces Elegant A'BAYADERE LYONS SILKS For 10s., worth $2.

French ORGANDY ROBES, A'DEUX JUP For $5, worth $10.

50 Pieces Elegant Fast Colored PRINTED LAWNS and MUSLINS on fine cloth FOR ONE SHILLING. Usual price Two Shillings.

5,000 Pieces MERRIMACK AND COCHECO PRINTS, newest styles, FOR TEN CENTS.

Cloths, Cassimeres and Goods for Boys' Wear FOR ONE HALF USUAL PRICES.

Another lot of those yard wide FRENCH CHINTZ PRINTS For 1s., worth 2s.

Finest quality of PRINTED CHALLIS, For 1s., worth 2s.

200 Pieces RICHARDSON'S LINENS, For 2s. 6d., worth 4s.

500 all wool STELLA SHAWLS, For 10s. worth $3.

5,000 Pieces PRINTED MUSLINS, *For Six Pence per Yard.*

WE HAVE NOW IN STORE FOR FIRST CLASS CITY RETAIL TRADE, One of the choicest assortments in the United States of RICH DRESS GOODS, Shawls, Laces, Mantles, Embroideries, Hosiery, Gloves, *Mens' Furnishing Goods,* PARASOLS, &c.

Many styles confined exclusively to us, which we will sell for CASH ONLY, At a much less price than inferior goods can be bought for elsewhere in this city. Do not buy goods at any price till you have seen our bargains.

New Goods Received Daily *From Auction and Manufacturers, direct.*

WE NOW OFFER AT Wholesale for Cash, A complete assortment of all the best brands of DOMESTIC, ENGLISH, AND FRENCH Dress Goods, Notions, &c., Which we will sell at lower prices than can be bought elsewhere in this city, under any circumstances. On hand 50,000 STARK BAGS, below the agents price in Boston.

W. M. ROSS & CO., 167 & 169 ... Lake Street ... 167 & 169 [my7-ly]

DRY GOODS AT WHOLESALE. T. B. CARTER Is offering the best and cheapest stock of SPRING DRY GOODS To be found in the city, either at WHOLESALE OR RETAIL. GREAT Bargains will be offered to the LADIES in all kinds of Spring Dress Goods. Prices low and Terms Cash.

136.........LAKE STREET.........136 [ap29-ly]

$100,000 WANTED, For the Best Stock of DRESS GOODS, EMBROIDERYS, MANTILLAS, HOSIERY, SKIRTS, PARASOLS, To be found in the City at Wholesale and Retail. PRICES VERY LOW.

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FREEDMAN, GOODKIND & CO., 135 Lake Street, Are now prepared to exhibit a large variety of New and Beautiful *SPRING GOODS,* CONSISTING OF Dress Silks, Magnificent Styles, Valencias, Poil de Chevre, Printed Bareges, Challies, de Laines, Embroideries, Laces, French, English and American Prints and Brilliants. BONNETS AND BONNET RIBBONS. And in fact everything that is New and Desirable in the line of FANCY GOODS, and the most complete stock of DOMESTICS.

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THE LIVER INVIGORATOR,
PREPARED BY DR. SANFORD,
Compounded Entirely from Gums,
Is one of the most PURGATIVE and LIVER REMEDIES ever offered to the public.

These GUMS remove all the impurities of the LIVER from the system, acting upon it in the most healthy manner, producing large discharges of Bile from the Liver, and Morbific Matter from the Blood, thereby curing the Jaundice, Biliousness, Fever and Ague in much shorter time than any other medicine now in use. Only one bottle is needed in the most obstinate case of Fever and Ague to break entirely the chain of Fever and Ague, and is more destructive of life than Consumption, because it first wears out the constitution, and therefore more persistent, and is more easily believed, and therefore more prevalent. Only one bottle is necessary for the cure, but an assortment's need. They by day, the yellow grows weaker and weaker, and next one less in four a strong consciousness of approaching death. We have said that the disease is one of those which all the varieties above named medical science is heir to, and is a wife having been cured and reported. We are happy to announce that Dr. J. Hostetter, of Pittsburgh, has prepared a compound that has never been known to fail in curing the worst cases of this terrible disease. We recommend DR. J. HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED BITTERS to suffering humanity generally, as a sure and speedy specific.

For sale by druggists and dealers generally, everywhere.
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☞ Dyspepsia! Dyspepsia!! DYSPEPSIA!!—What is it? How to avoid it.—Dyspepsia is our National Disease—weak stomach, feeble digestion, dizziness after eating, costive habit, bilious condition. How many suffer with it and its attendant symptoms of low spirits, bad taste, heated tongue, disrupted head, and nausea of headache! Yet how few know how to cure it! Generally, the most simple means and the use of a remedy is had to rather than of medicine. But such a condition was never cured by medicine, whose only office is to weaken the digestion and destroy the integrity of every sensitive organ.

Dr. HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC DYSPEPSIA PILLS—a simple medicated sugar pill—have cured hundreds of the worst and most obstinate cases. This is done simply by improving the tone of the stomach, the integrity of the digestive organs, from which result good appetite, regular habits, a clear head, and buoyant spirits. Such a medicine is a boon, and only requires to be known to be appreciated.

Price 50 cents per box, with directions. Six boxes $2.50.

N. B.—A full set of Humphreys' Homeopathic Specifics, with book of Directions, and twenty different Remedies, in large vials, with case, $10, or in plain case, $8. Family case of fifteen boxes and Book, $5.

These Remedies, by the single box or case, are sent by mail or express, free of charge, to any address, on receipt of the price. Address Dr. HUMPHREYS & CO.,
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☞ Dr. Seelye's Liquid Catarrh Remedy.—There is no disease so common in this country as Catarrh. It is a disease affecting the living generations of the Nose, extending to the Throat. Its symptoms are unequaled disgust from the nose sometimes falling into the Throat, and discharged, or by coughing or hawking. As the disease progresses the discharges become thicker, offensive and disagreeable, causing a bad breath. The sense of smell is frequently destroyed or lessened, and the voice becomes unnatural, with a frequent desire to clear the Throat.

Catarrh is a majority of cases is the commencement of Consumption. Beginning in the nose it extends to the throat and from there to the lungs. It is a disease that should never be a day be neglected; and the importance of attending to it at its commencement, cannot be too earnestly urged upon the public, for thousands of persons might be cured from Consumption yearly, by curing a Catarrh.

The remedy which I offer the public as a curative of this disease is a liquid preparation and is used by insufflation or by snuffing it up the nostrils. I have thoroughly tested it in my private practice, and can confidently and honestly say to those who have this disease that it will effect a cure of Catarrh in a majority of cases when used as directed. It at once lessens the discharges, destroys all offensive odor and renders the head clear and the voice natural.

All diseases of the Lungs, Throat and Nose accompanied by sweats and night coughs, yield to Wistar's Wayside Cherry. Office, 194 Merchant's Exchange, on the corner of Lake and Wells street.

A Circular with full particulars of disease, &c., will be sent to any address upon the receipt of a 3 cent postage stamp.
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251 Broadway, cor. of Murray street,
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A NEW CASE
Medicines with Book,
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HEALTH IS HEAVEN ON EARTH, BUT DISEASE IS PANDEMONIUM.—Drs. BERRUS and JONES are now permanently located in Chicago, and prepared to treat all chronic diseases, without the use of mercury or any other mineral poison, such as Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Rheumatism, Gout, Rheumatism, Diseases of the Heart, Nervous Debility, Sick Headache, Weak Back, and all diseases of the Kidneys, under the name of FEMALE WEAKNESS, will find relief by calling at 120 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. Salt Rheum, and all humors at the blood can be speedily removed from the human system by the Chicago Chemical Institute in the Herald, Swedish Tonic, a tonic Cough Syrup, Dr. Berrus' Pain Killer, and Dr. Berrus' Liniment. Persons living at a distance can consult them by letter, stating their symptoms, age, sex, and how long afflicted, and a full and candid opinion will be given, and medicines sent to any part of the country. Address Dr. BERRUS & JONES, office corner of Madison and South Clark street, Chicago, P. O. Box 2197.
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MORE TO BE ADMIRED THAN THE RICHEST DIADEM EVER
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What? Why a Beautiful Head of Hair.

Because it is the ornament God Himself provided for all his race. Reader, if you have it not, you may learn, even at twilight on the gloaming check, that age is near at approaching, the back to those of youth. If it be not a beautiful flowing, or the hair be matted and tortured, harsh and dry, or worse still, if particled with dandruff, you may be sure that you feel her charms. Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative, if used for five times a week, will restore the hair in many cases if never to all such as ornament. Heed the following and be wise. The writer of the first is the celebrated Planet, Thalberg:

New York, April 19th, 1858.
Dr. Wood:—Dear Sir,—I was, as you know, for years bald as a billiard ball, but by the use of your Restorative I have had a full set of whiskers, mustache, and a splendid head of hair. I recommend your Restorative as a very superior article, and as an agreeable dressing.
I am, dear sir, yours truly,
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BELONGING TO THE TRADE,
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which will not heat or injure the balls.
☞ Please call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.
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WORKS, CHICAGO.
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COMPANY'S Depot, 74 South Water street, Chicago.
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Special Notices.

☞ Fever and Ague is a terrible affliction. Of all the ills that flesh is heir to, it is the hardest to cure. Quinine, the only remedy formerly in common use, is not only nauseous and disgusting, but it destroys the delicate machinery of the nervous system, and thus renders the victims for the grave, like an executioner's hand. Then by day, the yellow grows weaker and weaker, and next one less in four a strong consciousness of approaching death. We have said that the disease is one of those which all the varieties above named medical science is heir to, and is a wife having been cured and reported. We are happy to announce that Dr. J. Hostetter, of Pittsburgh, has prepared a compound that has never been known to fail in curing the worst cases of this terrible disease. We recommend DR. J. HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED BITTERS to suffering humanity generally, as a sure and speedy specific.

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THALBERG.

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The subscriber, at No. 46 Randolph street, Chicago, has on hand, and will keep constantly, a large assortment of the best makes of
BILLIARD TABLES,
CLOTHS, CUES, BALLS
AND ALL THINGS
BELONGING TO THE TRADE,
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Patent Chemically Prepared
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Burning, Lubricating or Crude Oil,
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FOR SALE BY REES, DENT & Co., 81 Lasalle street.

No. 31—Low for cash; very valuable property on Clark street, Nos. 501 and 503, near Van Buren, with improvements and the best of medical skills. Fever and Ague is much destructive of life than Consumption, because it first wears out the constitution, and therefore more persistent, and is more easily believed, and therefore more prevalent. Only one bottle is needed in the most obstinate case of Fever and Ague to break entirely the chain of Fever and Ague, and is more destructive of life than Consumption, because it first wears out the constitution, and therefore more persistent, and is more easily believed, and therefore more prevalent. Only one bottle is necessary for the cure, but an assortment's need. They

Financial and Commercial.

MONETARY.

Monday Evening, May 16.

The money market shows no new feature to-day. Rates remain precisely at former figures, and there is no easing up in the supply of exchange. It is still 2 per cent. premium, and close. Gold, 2 per cent. Currency very abundant, and discounts easy at 10 per cent. Street rates nominal at 1@1½ to 2 per cent. per month, with few transactions.

COMMERCIAL.

Saturday Evening, May 16, 1859.

The movements of Breadstuffs during the past twenty-four hours were as follows:

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE—MAY 14.

	Flour. bbls.	Wh't. bu.	Corn. bu.	Oats. bu.	Bar. bu.	Cat. No.	Hogs. No.
By Lake	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By Canal	....	4372	155	....	....	....	....
By G. U. R. R.	96	4556	4379	1297	....	96	65
By R. I. R. R.	1	2100	850	....	....	52	120
By Ill. C. R. R.	54	1622	1500	....	....	30	....
By C. B. & Q. R. R.	265	6500	3400	480	....	180	60
By St. P. & F. R.	72	....	178	81	....	5	....
By C. A. & St. L.	100	1170	....	....	....	....	....
Total	787	18033	10031	1808	....	472	245

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE, MAY 14.

To Buffalo	35	....	15000	....	....	....	....
To Ogdensburgh	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
To Collingwood	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
To Other Ports	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

FLOUR AND GRAIN IN STORE FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 14.

Wheat, Spring, bu.	189,926	Flour, bbls.	18,915
" Red Win., bu.	132,187	Corn, bu.	91,408
" White do, bu.	5,855	Oats, bu.	101,164
Barley, bu.	84,787	Rye, bu.	....

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY LAKE TODAY.

RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
Lumber, ft.	1,620,000	Flour, bbls.	2,344
Shingles, no.	2,923,000	Wheat, bu.	[illegible]
Lath, no.	60,000	Corn, bu.	21,340
Wood, cds.	450	Barley, bags	20
Posts, No.	11,000	Meal, bags	135
Staves, No.	60,000	Pork, bbls.	385
Shingle Bolts, cords	60	Lard, kegs	18
Potatoes, bu.	50	Highwines, bbls.	232
Horses, No.	2	Salt, bbls	245
Merchandise, tons	500	Lead, pigs	1,000
Fish, pkgs.	495	Hides, No.	1,800

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY CANAL TO-DAY.

RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
Flour, bbls	150	Lumber, ft.	418,801
Wheat, bu.	1,000	Shingles, No.	370,000
Corn, bu.	15,828	Coal, tons	3
Oats, bu.	2,000	Brick, No.	1,500
Coal, tons	110		
Highwines, bbls	100		

To-day there were four European steamers telegraphed—the *Weser*, the *Borussia*, the *Nova Scotia* and the *Arago*. The latter brings Liverpool dates to the 4th inst. Breadstuffs had been buoyant, with an advance of 6d@9d per cental on Flour; 6d@9d on wheat; and 6d on corn. Provisions were also buoyant, and 5@10s of an advance gained on Beef and Pork. American Flour is quoted by Richardson, Spence & Co., at 13s3d@15s9d; western red wheat, 8s6d@11s9d; mixed corn, 7s4d@7s5d; yellow corn, 7s5d@7s7d; white corn, 8s4d@9s.

The receipt of the war news this morning threw the markets into a great state of excitement, and wheat rapidly rose on 'Change to $1.73 for No. 1 Red Winter—an advance of 8c on the closing price of Saturday. Standard Spring also became in great demand and advanced 10c. Other grades were not so buoyant. In the afternoon the excitement died away, and the market dropped 3@4c, at which decline it closed quiet but firm. The transactions amounted to about 100,000 bu, at $1.65@1.73 for No. 1 Red; $1.45@1.50 for No. 2 Red; $1.35 for No. 1 Spring; $1.18@1.30 for Standard Spring; $1.11@1.16 for No. 2 Spring; and $1@1.05 for Rejected Spring. Flour was also buoyant and advanced 20@25c, with but little desirable stock offering. About 1800 bbls changed hands at $7.62½@7.87½ for fair to good Winter extras, and $6@8 for Common to choice double extra Spring brands. Corn adanced 2@4c, with considerable activity. About 35,000 bushels changed hands at 88c f. o. b. for prime River, 85½@87c for good to choice Canal afloat; and 83@84c for No. 1 R. R. in store. Oats quiet but firmly held. Barley active, with a good demand for No. 2, which sold freely at 65@67c f. o. b. Highwines also shared in the excitement, and advanced 3c—with sales of about 1,600 bbls at a range of 29@32c. Mess Pork became very firm at an advance of 75@1.00. Beans were also in better request, and a sale of 500 bushels was effected at $1.25. Hides more active but unchanged.

Amount of Wheat in Store.—In the reports of wheat in store, given in by the warehousemen, on the 7th and 14th instants, there is a heavy discrepancy. On the 7th, they report in store 336,675 bushels; while on the 14th, the figures given are 327,968 bushels, although the receipts exceed the shipments by some 60,000 bushels. According to the report of the 7th, with the receipts added and the shipments subtracted, the account ought to stand thus:

[illegible]

The amount used in this city and shipped by railways will lessen the discrepancy somewhat; but after that is subtracted there is an error of about 50,000 bushels somewhere.

New York, May 13.—Receipts, 118 bbls flour; 38 bu wheat; 9,000 bu corn; 500 bu rye; 450 bu barley; 11,930 bu oats.

St. Louis, May 13.—Receipts; 1,284 bgs corn; 571 bgs oats; 1,177 bgs wheat. The *Republican* thus reviews the markets:

The failure of telegraph communication with the East last night, which prevented the press from obtaining accounts of afternoon transactions in other markets, acting with heavy rains here, and a muddy levee and streets, somewhat shortened business. There was, however, nothing like a depression in firmness in the articles that have partaken of the late excitement, although the fever of speculation was smartly lessened; still flour sold in fair quantity for city superfine brands at $7.25@7.50 ⅌ bbl—a further advance. Wheat was in small supply and unchanged for all grades except the higher ones, which were somewhat firmer. Whisky again went up in price, sales being at 26c. Rope was in fair movement, chiefly for handspun. Provisions unchanged and firm, with a disposition on the part of some holders of pork to keep their stock aloof from market. No further advance was reported in that article or in lard. Bacon sold steadily for meeting orders.

Baltimore, May 13.—Sales of provisions 50 hhds Shoulders at 7½c, 25 hhds do at 7½c, and [illegible] hhds Sides, at 9½c; 25 hhds Hams at 8½c. Market closing firm. Of Pork we note sales of 100 bbls mess N. Y. inspection, at $16.87½, 130 do western rump, at $12.75, and prime at $13.50, and 100 bbls soft mess at $16.50. Market closing firm.

Cincinnati, May 13.—The *Gazette* thus reviews the markets:

There was less excitement in the general markets to-day, but in flour, pork and whisky a farther advance was established. The very high prices current, and the close proximity of another European steamer, induces buyers to pause. Flour went up to $7.40 to $7.50 for superfine, but the sales were only moderate. Mess Pork advanced, with sales of 1000 brls at $18, and 200 do at $18.25. Toward the close there was some disposition to realize at the latter figure. Buyers did not follow up the advance on Bacon, and we heard of no sales; 7⅞@9½c were asked, with buyers at 7½@9¼c. Later in the afternoon, we understood sellers were to be found at 7⅞@9½c for Shoulders and Sides. Lard advanced to 11½c for barrel, and this price was refused in the afternoon, holders asking 11½@12c. Bulk Shoulders sold at 6½c loose. Sides are held at 8½@9c. Whisky was in active request, with sales at 27½@28c. Late in the afternoon high proof sold at the latter figure, and holders asked 29c for tomorrow. No change in Groceries. Grain firm.

Wheat Afloat for Oswego.—On the 12th inst., there were 98,386 bushels Wheat afloat for Oswego. No corn.

Daily Review of Chicago Market.

Monday Evening, May 16.

FREIGHTS.—Schr White Cloud, corn to Oswego at 5c; schr Enterprise, wheat to Buffalo at 3c.

FLOUR.—Receipts 787 bbls; shipments, 35 bbls. Market advanced 20@25c. Sales were: 75 bbls "Elkhart" White Winter, at $7.62½; 100 bbls good White Winter at $7.62½; 100 bbls "Rosehill" do at $7.75; 40 bbls do at $7.87½; 300 bbls "Shoplers" Spring Extra at $6.00; 300 barrels "West Side" Spring Extra at $6; 300 bbls medium Spring Extra at $6; 300 bbls do at $6.62½; 50 bbls do at $6.25; 100 bbls "Winnebago" at $6.75; 75 bbls "Sterling" do at $7; 100 bbls "Rock River" do at $6.50; 200 bbls fair Spring Extra at $6.62; 51 bbls "Sandwich" do at $6.12½. Closing firm.

WHEAT.—Receipts, 18,033 bu; no shipments. Market excited and advanced 8@10c. [illegible]

CORN.—Receipts, 10,031 bu; shipped, 15,000 bu. Market excited and advanced 2@4c. [illegible]

OATS.—Receipts, 1808 bu; no shipments. Market quiet but firm. Sales were: 300 bu choice at 60c on track.

BARLEY.—Receipts, none. Market active, with an advance of 3@5c. [illegible]

RYE.—Receipts, 187 bu. Market quiet and nominal at [illegible]

SEEDS.—Receipts, none. Market inactive and nominal at $2.25 for Timothy Seed; $4.50@4.75 for Clover; and $2 for Hungarian Grass.

BEANS.—500 bu prime White sold at $1.25.

POTATOES.—Receipts 167 bu. Market dull. Sales were: 400 bu Western Reds at 38c on track; Neshannocks and Pinkeyes nominal at 70@75c in lots.

HIGHWINES.—Receipts, 252 bbls. Market active and advanced 3@4c. Sales were: [illegible]

by next week; 100 bbls at 30c; 100 bbls at 31c; 100 bbls at 32c, to be delivered next week.

PROVISIONS.—Market firm, and Mess Pork nominally advanced 75@1.00. Sales were: 50 bbls city at $19.

TALLOW.—[illegible] for good to prime.

HIDES.—Receipts, 36,323 lbs. Market more active but unchanged. Sales to-day were at the following quotations: Green Salted, 6½c; Kip, 9½c; Calf, 11c; Dry Flint, 13½@15c. Pelts, 60c@$1.25.

BUTTER.—Dull. Sales to-day were at 12@14c for good to [illegible] for common.

EGGS.—In fair request with at 9½@10c.

POULTRY.—Chickens, $1.50@2.50 per doz; Turkeys 8@10c per lb.

DRIED FRUIT.—Apples, 9½@10c; Pared Peaches, 16@18c; Unpared do at 10@10½c.

LUMBER.—Market very bare. Sales to-day were: cargo of schr Ferguson, from Oconto, at $7.50 for boards and $8 for strips; cargo of schr Denmark, from Green Bay, at $9 for boards and $10 for strips; 190,000 feet of Saginaw common boards, from docks at $8.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Reported by Walter Sherman, *expressly for the* Press and Tribune *for the week ending May 16, 1859.*

Lake Shore Sale and Shipping Yard, Monday, May 16, 1859.

STOCK RECEIVED FOR WEEK.

Cattle	1035	Cows and Calves	10
Sheep	689		
Hogs	1167	Total	2891

STOCK SHIPPED VIA M. C. R. R.

D. Richardson	12	Cattle
H. S. Preston	30	
Charles Sherman	17	
A. Leach	17	
Wm. Simonson	17	
Stone & Chapman	15	
M. Fountain	15	
Powell & Washburn	36	
W. H. Platt	22	
J. H. Perkins	17	
John Baker	127	
J. R. Campbell	17	
Total	379	
Van Brunt & Walrous	[illegible]	Hogs.
Total	1141	

Sales of 200 ordinary cattle from $4.25@4.50.

Sales of 300 extra cattle from $5.00@5.50 to 5.60.

Sales of a few thin cattle from $3.75@4.00.

Sales of 600 sheep from $5.25@5.50 to 6.00 for extra.

Sales of 1,167 hogs from $5.25@5.65 to 5.75 per cwt.

Sales of 10 cows and calves from $22@34 to $8.

Below we give a few of the sales, weights, etc.:

LAKE SHORE SALE AND SHIPPING YARDS.

35	Cattle averaging	1400 lbs at	$5.62½
42	"	1450	5.62½
17	"	1400	5.62½
12	"	1360	5.50
38	"	1165	5.00
2	"	1400	5.25
4	"	1163	4.50
3	"	1112	4.25
4	"	1075	4.00
3	"	1100	4.25
5	"	1100	4.00
12	"	1060	4.25
2	"	1040	5.00
2	"	1300	5.00
2	"	1030	4.25
138	Hogs	155	5.62
181	still Hogs	219	5.50
57	Hogs	209	5.75
18	"	180	5.75
80	Sheep	100	5.50
40	"	120	6.00
40	"	100	6.00

Good stock of all kinds in active demand.

Below are the names of drovers, number of cattle, &c.

CATTLE.

E M Parsons	20	G Morton	75
T Richardson	12	G Adams	25
T Chapman	16	J Saunders	36
Cragin & Co	18	J Harrison	39
G H Bogue	16	H A Hunt	45
A S Preston	30	J Collett	20
H Roberts	26	D Burr	51
Peter Breevin	10	Hass & Powell	27
W O Carpenter	25	S M Baker	127
E Coffin	12	J L Whittle	15
Lawrence & Maloney	47	O Dalley	20
M Fountain	9	Platt & Co	22
Mr Grant	12	J M Perkins	17
Leach & Bennett	77		
Total			1025

SHEEP.

C Truesdell	380	J Cox	287
W Shores	150	J Baker	172
Total			989

Foreign Markets.

Per Arago.] Liverpool, May 4.]

Breadstuffs had been quite buoyant, and had advanced considerably, but closed quiet and steady at the advance. Richardson S. & Co. quote breadstuffs in active demand on Monday for speculation, but the inquiry subsided on Tuesday. Market closed steady. Flour advanced 6@9d per cental since Friday; American 13s 3d to 15s 9d. Wheat advanced 6@9d; Western red 8s 6d to 11s 9d, white 10s 6d to 12s 2d, white Southern 11s to 14s. Corn advanced 6d; mixed 7s 4d to 7s 5d, yellow 7s 5d to 7s 7d, white 8s 4d to 9s.

Provisions.—There was an advancing tendency in Provisions. Beef buoyant, and 5s higher. Pork buoyant and prices advanced 5@10s. Pork also buoyant and in active demand, and 5@10s higher. Bacon quiet, and holders demanding an advance. Lard firm at 60@62s for 61s to 62s for extra. Tallow quiet; Butchers' Association 62s.

Produce.—Pot Ashes firm at 31s 6d to 32s; Pearls steady at 31s 6d. Sugar steady. Coffee quiet.

London Market.—Flour buoyant and advanced. Wheat buoyant and 2s higher, making an advance of 4s@5s in the week. Sugar quiet. Coffee firm. Tea quotations barely maintained. Tallow quiet, 57s 6d. In Linseed Oil a further advance was anticipated. Consols closed on the 3d at 90@90½ both for money and account. American Securities in little demand, and prices weak, except for Ill Central, which was slightly better, namely, 45@41 discount.

New York Bank Statement.

By Telegraph.] New York, May 16.

The following statement shows the condition of the New York Banks on Saturday

Increase in loans	$160,508.00
Decrease in specie	1,585,297.00
Decrease in circulation	29,744.00
Decrease in net Deposits	1,877,404.00
Total specie	25,171,253.00

New York Market.

By Telegraph.] New York, May 13.

Flour—Excited, 15@20c better. Sales 22,000 bbl at $6.75@7.20 super State, 7.20@7.70 extra State, 7.25@8.00 common to good extra Western, 7.75@8.00 extra Canadian 7.75@8.70 extra. Rye flour quiet; 4.50@5.70.

Grain—Wheat advanced 5c@10c, but quiet. Sales 20,000 bu at $1.75@1.90 winter red Western, 1.83@1.92 white Western, 1.50@1.62 for Chicago spring. [illegible] Corn firmer sales 15,000 bus, at 94@95 for Southern yellow, and for yellow of all kinds; Oats firmer, at 60@63 for Western and Canadian.

Whisky—[illegible]

Provisions—Pork heavy and active. Sales 2,500 bbls at $18.25@19 for new mess; 15@15.25 for prime; 18 for thin and prime mess. Beef firmer. Sales 300 bbls at 6.75@7.50 for country prime; 8.50@10 for repacked Chicago do; 13@14 for extra prime. Mess Beef firmer. Sales 100 bbls India. Beef Hams quiet at 14.50@17. Bacon, sales 100 hhds dry shoulders at 9½c. Cut Meats buoyant. Sales 150 packages at 7½@9c for shoulders; 9½@10 for hams. Lard firmer at 11½@12¼. Dressed Hogs heavy. Butter dull at 17@20c for new Ohio and State. Cheese quiet at 9@10c. Tallow firm at 11c.

Stocks—Firmer. Mo. 6's 84½; Tenn. 91½; Virginia 6's 96; Erie 4th mortgage bonds 51½; Cent. Bonds 62½; Pacific Mail 78½; Mil. & Miss. 56; N. Y. C. 73½; Panama 11½; C. & C. 95½; Hudson 31½; Harlem preferred 36½; C. & T. 25⅞.

Buffalo Market.

[Per Telegraph.] Buffalo, May 16—6 p. m.

Flour—Advanced 25@50c on desirable brands. Sales 3,800 bbls at $7 for extra Illinois; 7.25@7.50 for do Wisconsin; 7.50@8 range good to choice extra Western.

Grain—Wheat excited, and Red Ohio advanced 5c. Sales 20,000 bu at 1.60 for Milwaukee Club; 1.74@1.80 for Red Ohio; 1.75@2 for fair to choice White Kentucky. Corn better. Sales 3,000 bu early in the day at 90c afloat—now held at 95@98c. Oats firmer. Sales 2,000 bu Western afloat at 60c.

Whisky—Held at 30c.

Canal Freights—9c for corn, 10c for wheat, 35 for flour to N. Y.

Lake Imports—3000 bbls flour, 3,000 bu wheat, 2,000 bu oats.

Canal Exports—14,000 bu wheat, 82,000 bu corn.

Oswego Market.

Per Telegraph.] May 16, 1859.

Flour—Less active but closed firmer.

Grain—Wheat less active. Sales in the morning, 30,000 bu at $1.73@1.75 for red winter Illinois, including a cargo to arrive on private terms. White Canadian at $2.05. Corn nominal. Oats nominal.

Canal Freights—Unchanged. 25c for flour, 7 cents for wheat, 6c for corn to N. Y.

Imports—21,000 bu wheat.

Exports—2,000 bush flour, 22,000 bu wheat.

Shipped to Montreal and Kingston—530 bbls flour. Over 20,000 bbls Onondaga salt arrived here this morning by canal.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Weather—Showery but warm. Wind very light from the south.

Propellers Arriving.—The Prop. Fountain City, Capt. Peck, arrived to-day from Collingwood with lumber and merchandise; the Prop. Free State, Capt. Rounds, of the Western Transportation Company, from Buffalo, with merchandise, and the Prop. Ogdensburgh, Capt. Pease, of the Northern Transportation Company, from Ogdensburgh with merchandise.

For Buffalo.—The Propeller Wenona, Capt. Huff, and the Propeller Globe, Capt. Pratt, both cleared for Buffalo today, the former with a mixed cargo of wheat, flour, pork, hides, etc., and the latter with corn.

For Pike's Peak.—A tiny steamer, rejoicing in the name of "Star of the West," made its appearance in the river yesterday, hailing from Racine and bound for Pike's Peak. The "Star" is now *going down* the canal and river, but whether it will ever rise again among the golden Peaks, or like its predecessor, the Geneva, sink to rise no more among the sand bars of the Mississippi, we leave for future record.

The Aaron V. Brown.—The U. S. Revenue Cutter, A. V. Brown, Capt. Mitchell, is now lying in the harbor. She is a trim, neat little schooner of some 75 tons burden, and is most superbly finished off. She will probably remain here until the 1st of June, and we would advise all who would like to see a model boat to call down at Sturges' slip and take a look at her.

Arrived from Chicago.—At Buffalo on the 14th—Schr. Rebecca Pratt.

Cleared from Chicago.—From Buffalo on the 13th—schr Moseller.

List of Vessels Passing Through the Welland Canal—Furnished to the Board of Lake Underwriters.—The following vessels passed the Port Colborne Lock from 4 o'clock P. M. on the 12th, till 4 o'clock P. M. on the 16th of May, 1859.

Bound West—May 13, brigs Christiana, W. Lewis, Seminole; schr. Helen. On the 13th, bark Gibraltar; schrs. G. D. Norris, M. Mitchell.

Bound East—May 13, bark E. S. Adams; on the 13th, bark W. F. Allen, Brig Orkney Lass; schrs Morning Light, [illegible]

Vessels Passing Detroit on the 14.—Up—Stmr Michigan; props Kenosha, Rocket; schrs. Return, Ino, Montecello, Clara, Sumner.

Bound Down—Prop. Montgomery; bark Clayton; schr. Grand Turk.

From Georgian Bay.—Mr. Ashley of the steamer Dart, informs us that the schr. John S. Minor reached Port Huron this morning from a trading expedition to Georgian Bay. She was stuck in the ice for a period of three weeks, and got out about a week since. She brought down 1,500 bu potatoes, 5 tons maple sugar, and a lot of furs purchased from the Indians. There was considerable ice in the Bay. [illegible] Co., Fort Huron. There is now no ice of consequence in the Bay.—Det. Free Press, 13th.

Propeller Ashore.—A telegram to this city states that the American Transportation Company's propeller Buffalo, went ashore yesterday in the fog at Mission Dock, 45 miles below Cleveland. She went on under a full head of steam, and her condition is thought to be rather unpromising, but we have no further particulars.—Det. Free Press 15th.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED.........May 16.

Stmr Star of the West, Durr, Racine, light.

Stmr Huron, Morgan, Grand Haven, 150 bbls stucco, 6 bbls sugar.

Stmr Traveler, Sweeney, Milwaukee, 35 bedsteads, 20 bdls evergreens, 6 boxes fish.

Prop Fountain City, Peck, Collingwood, 35 m lumber, 2 horses, 31 pkgs mdse.

Prop Free State, Rounds, Buffalo, 467 tons mdse.

Prop Ogdensburgh, Pease, Ogdensburgh, 67 tons mdse, 600 boxes glass, 118 tons car wheels.

Prop C Mears, Ryerson, Big Sauble, 160 m lumber, 400 pkgs lath.

Prop Ogonts, Flood, Green Bay, 500 m shingles, 100 dozen tubs, 15 doz. pails, 95 pkgs fish.

Prop Fox, Boyington, Muskegon, 150 m lumber, 20 m lath.

Bark Shanghai, Cheney, Kalamazoo, 750 m shingles, 30 m lath.

Brig Seymour, Clelland, Sturgeon Bay, light.

Brig Geneva, Wells, Green Bay, 140 m lumber, 80 m shingles, 40 m lath.

Brig S A Clark, Connor, Muskegon, 35 m lumber.

Brig Enterprise, Lyon, Sturgeon Bay, 50 m lumber, 1,800 posts, 60 cords shingle bolts.

Schr Wm Wallace, Newbury, Muskegon, 80 m lumber.

Schr Geo F Foster, Smith, Muskegon, 85 m lumber, 20 m lath.

Schr E G Gray, Jackaway, St Joseph, 65 cords wood, 400 R ties.

Schr Mary, Reid, Kalamazoo, 55 cords wood.

Schr Mary Grant, Gd Haven, 60 m staves, 130 m shingles.

Schr [illegible]

Schr Little Belle, Lendall, Muskegon, 100 m lumber.

Schr Alnire, Miller, Holland, 50 m staves.

Schr Tuscola, Porter, Pentwater, 80 m lumber, 250 m shingles, 20 m lath.

Schr A P Dutton, Thompson, Black Lake, 34 m staves.

Schr L C Irwin, Biggie, Manistee, 80 m lumber.

Schr Hellgoland, Ackerman, Muskegon, 60 m lumber.

Schr Sigeda, Rogers, Grand Haven, 70 m lumber.

Schr Mary, Anderson, St Joseph, 7 m lumber, 50 bu potatoes.

Schr Arrow, Smith, Kalamazoo, 75 m lumber.

Schr J H Hinsdale, Patrie, South Haven, 45 cords wood.

Schr [illegible] Yankee, O H Gibson, Grand Traverse, 125 cords wood.

Schr J Stump, Hughes, Manitowoc, 230 m lumber, 30 m shingles.

Schr [illegible], South Haven, 84 cds wood.

Schr [illegible], Ahnapee, 3000 posts.

Schr H Ross, Hilson, Grand Haven, 115 m lumber, 2 m shingles.

Schr Emma, Leigh, Manistee, 85 m lumber.

Schr Congress, Johnson, Two Rivers, 7 m posts, 300 m shingles, 3 m lumber.

Schr Octavia, Johnson, Kalamazoo, 104 m shingles.

Schr Lilly, Weighland, Grand River, 65 m lumber.

Schr C Henderson, Chubb, Manistee, 150 m lumber.

Schr Peoria, Frink, Grand Haven, 140 lumber, 67 m shingles.

CLEARED.........May 16.

Stmr Star of the West, Durr, Denver City, for Pike's Peak.

Stmr Huron, Morgan, Grand Haven, 160 bbls flour, 25 bags wheat, 10 bags meal, 13 bbls highwines, 24 bags corn, 20 bags barley, 2 bbls tallow, 21 bbls pork.

Stmr Traveler, Milwaukee, 340 kegs lead, 25 bbls highwines, 40 boxes candles, 60 sacks salt, 22 bags meal, etc.

Prop Hunter, Dixon, Collingwood, 569 bbls flour, 550 hides, 13 fks butter, 4 bbls pork, 175 bbls salt, 4,000 bus corn, 137 bbls highwines, 16 bags wheat.

Prop Wenona, Huff, Buffalo, 8,860 bus wheat, 1,500 bbls flour, 300 bbls pork, 1,200 hides, 1,000 pigs lead.

Prop C Mears, Ryerson, Big Sauble, ballast.

Prop Globe, Pratt, Buffalo, 21,000 bus corn.

Prop Ogonts, Flood, Green Bay, 105 bags meal, 75 bbls flour, 60 bbls pork, 100 sacks flour, 10 bags butter, 18 kegs lard, 80 bbls highwines, 120 bags corn.

Brig Alex Mitchell, Hutchinson, Grand River, light.

Brig Geneva, Wells, Green Bay, light.

Schr Lady Jane, Ingils, Point Sauble, 20 bbls salt.

Schr C N Johnson, Thompson, Saginaw, light.

Schr Mary, Reid, Kalamazoo, light.

Schr R. James, Rokey, Muskegon, ballast.

Schr J P Dutton, Thompson, Black Lake, ballast.

Schr L C Irwin, Biggie, Manistee, ballast.

Schr S A Clark, Connor, Muskegon, light.

Schr Hellgoland, Ackerman, Muskegon, light.

Schr H Ross, Hilson, Grand Haven, light.

Schr Falcon, Holland, Grand Haven, 50 bbls salt.

Schr Octavia, Johnson, Kalamazoo, light.

Schr Illinois, Burke, Muskegon, light.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

Monday, May 16.

ARRIVALS.

Gibraltar, Joliet, 47 yds stone.

P Northrop, Joliet, 75 c yds stone.

Ontario, Ottawa, 5,000 bu corn.

W H Brown, Lockport, 62 c yds stone.

J D Harmon, La Salle, 10 brls oil.

Altona, La Salle, light.

Troubadour, La Salle, 1800 bu corn, 2000 bush oats, 100 brls highwines.

D V Bell, Lockport, 4,000 bu corn, 150 brls flour.

Nebraska, Joliet, 75 yds stone.

Pelican, Joliet, 60 c yds stone.

Bold Perry, La Salle, 110 tons coal.

H A Thorp, Joliet, 3,500 bu corn, 400 bu wheat.

Utah, La Salle, 3,527 bu corn, 600 bu wheat, 2 dry hides.

CLEARED.

George Washington, Joliet, light.

Luella, La Salle, 78,000 ft lumber.

Nebraska, Joliet, light.

Pelican, Joliet, light.

Golden State, La Salle, 251,776 ft lumber.

Acadia, La Salle, 72 m lumber, 370 m shingles.

P Northrop, Joliet, light.

W H Brown, Lockport, light.

Investigator, Athens, 3 tons coal, 1500 bricks.

Gibraltar, Joliet, light.

LUMBER MANUFACTURERS' Association.—The Rooms of the Association, in Lind's Block, will be open each morning from eight to nine o'clock, as a Lumberman's Exchange, at which time and place all resident and non-resident Manufacturers, City and Country Dealers, Vessel Captains, and others interested in the trade are invited to attend.

ROBERT H. FOSS, President.

Eliphalet Wood, Secretary. my12-6md&tw-d268

Mill Furnishing.

CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT.

T. W. Baxter & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FRENCH BURR

MILLSTONES,

Of All Quarries, and

C. W. Brown's Patent Portable

Flouring and Grist Mills,

And Dealers in

DUTCH ANKER BOLTING CLOTHS.

Smut Mills and Separators, Separators for Warehouses, Beltings of all kinds, Hoisting Screws and Bails, Bran Dusters, Pecks, Proof Staffs, &c., &c.

Fairbanks' Scales

AND

MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY

Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnished when desired and the construction of Steam and Water Mills contracted for entire.

STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS, &c.

The subscribers having obtained the Agency for the sale of Steam Engines, and Boilers, from the Manufactory of GOULDING, BAGLEY & SEWELL, OF WATERTOWN, N. Y. would invite the attention of purchasers to their superior merits of style, workmanship and powers; also, their very low prices. The following is a list of prices of Engine and Boiler, together with Heater, Water and Steam Pipes, Valves, Arch Castings and Grates, complete and ready for use, delivered in Chicago:

[illegible]

and in like proportion for larger sizes as required.

Every Engine is furnished with

Judson's Patent Governor Valve

For Flour Mills. We confidently recommend them as superior to any other style of Engine, and they will

Save from 25 to 50 per cent. in Fuel

Over the usual class of Boilers in use in the West. We shall keep an assortment of different sizes at our establishment where they may be examined and the necessary information obtained regarding them. Competent men will, if desired, be furnished to set up and start Engines in any part of the country. We also supply

WATER WHEELS, SHAFTING, GEARING, &c.

At very Low Figures.

T. W. BAXTER & CO.,

Mill Furnishing Depot, West Water street, between Randolph and Madison, Chicago.

P. O. address Box 274. ja5 b839 1y

MILL FURNISHINGS

CHICAGO BRANCH OF

JOHN T. NOYE'S

Buffalo Mill Furnishing Establishment.

French Burr Millstones.

EXTRA AND DOUBLE EXTRA HEAVY BOLTING CLOTH.

Noye's Improved centrifugal Feeding,

Flouring and Grist Mills.

Noye's Improved Patent Flour Packer. Noye's Improved Premium Mills, Plantation Corn Mills, Improved Centervent and Turbine Water wheels. Noye's Improved Iron Bolting Reels, Bran Dusters, Mill Gearing, Shafting, Hangers and other castings. High and Low Pressure Engines and Boilers, Improved Portable Engines. Weeks Large and Small Platform Scales, warrented equal to Fairbank's. Leather and Rubber Belting and Packing. Improved Smutt Machines and Seperators of latest patters, Corn and Cob Mills, Screen Wire, Hoisting Screws, Bales and Pins, Proof Staffs, Sacks and Water Gauges, Steam Whistles, Gong Bells, Stop Cocks and other brass findings for Engines, Double Extra Cast Steel Mill Picks, Lighters and Damsels, Convuyor Flights and Cogs.

LAMPHIER'S SPOKE PLANING MACHINES.

Chinese Sugar-Cane Mills and Horse Powers Grocers Sugar Mills.

NOVA SCOTIA STUCCO PLASTER

ACKRON WATER LIME

At Wholesale Prices.

All the above furnishings at prices to suit the times.

Plans, Specifications and Estimates Furnished when desired, and the construction of Steam and Water Mills, embracing the latest improvements.

CHICAGO WAREHOUSE AND OFFICE

No. 28 Market Street—Lind's Block.

All orders addressed to

JOHN T. NOYE, at Chicago or Buffalo, N. Y.

ap7-c702

Plumbing.

R. D. McFARLANE'S

Gas, Steam Fitting,

AND

PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT,

54 Lasalle Street,

CHICAGO.

An Extensive assortment of Gas Fixtures, from the celebrated manufactory of

CORNELIUS & BAKER,

Always on hand, comprising the plainest and most elaborate designs.

PRACTICAL PLUMBER

and manufacturer of

ALL KINDS OF STEAM WORK.

Particular attention given to fitting up

HOTELS WITH STEAM WATER, AND GAS,

IRON SETTEES, CHAIRS, AND VASES FOR GARDEN LAWNS AND VERANDAHS.

COUNTY ORDERS

Promptly and faithfully attended to.

TO THE TRADE.

The Trade supplied with Tools, Iron Pipe Fittings, Gas Fixtures, Plumbing Materials, and every article in the Gas, Steam-Fitting and Plumbing Business.

54 LaSalle Street,

CHICAGO.

Every Description of Gas-Fixtures and Brass-Work bronzed or re-gilt.

Manufactory 211 Monroe street. ap13

R. T. CRANE & BROTHER

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

Steam Gas and Water Pipe,

Boiler Flues, Valves, Cocks, Oil Cups, Steam Whistles, Guage Cocks, Steam and Water Gauges,

Steam Apparatus,

for warming Hotels, Churches, Factories, &c.

No. 102 West Lake Street, Chicago.

de30

GAS PIPE AND FIXTURES.

Brown & Wilder,

No. 47 State Street, offer their entire stock as follows

FOR CASH.

Pipe 40 per cent. discount from List price.

Marble Iron Fittings 20 cents per pound.

Brass Fittings, Bends, Swing Joints and Gas Fixtures at cost.

Our stock is the largest in the city, and in closing out we offer inducements not equalled in the West. ss15-1y-a847

CHICAGO LEAD PIPE AND

Sheet Lead Works.

E. W. BLATCHFORD,

MANUFACTURER OF

LEAD PIPE, SHEET AND BAR LEAD,

AND DEALER IN

PIG LEAD.

Agent for Collier White Lead and Oil Company, and

ST. LOUIS SHOT TOWER.

A full assortment of the above manufactures constantly on hand.

Orders from the Trade Solicited.

E. W. BLATCHFORD,

ap21-b827-1y Corner of Clinton and Fulton-sts.

Ocean Steamers.

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION Company's New York and Galway Line.—The next departure from New York will be the Steamship

ADELAIDE,

Captain Nicholson, to sail from New York on Thursday the 26th of May, touching at St. Johns, N. F., to receive the Royal Mails. Prices of Passage:—First Class, $90; Second, $60; Third $30; including free tickets to all the principal cities on railroad routes in Great Britain. Third Class must provide plate, knife, fork, etc., and bedding. Passage to St. Johns, First Class, $35; Second Class, $25. For freight or passage inquire of the American Express Company, 61 Hudson street; 64 Broadway, and at their other advertised offices in the interior. Passage in the third-class can be secured at any of the above offices to bring persons out from any of the principal cities on the lines of railway in Great Britain for $35, or from Galway for $30.

ALEX. HOLLAND, Manager.

JAS. C. FARGO, Office of American Express Co., No. 20 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

New York, Nov. 18, 1858. no24-b585-6m

DIRECT STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH

GLASGOW.

"ANCHOR" Line of Steam Packet Ships sailing regularly between

Montreal, Quebec and Glasgow.

"UNITED KINGDOM," 1,255 Tons Register, 300 Horse Power, 12 years, A1, W. Meiklereid, Commander.

"JOHN BELL," 1,102 Tons Register, 250 Horse Power, 12 years, A1, Alex. Orkney, Commander.

The "UNITED KINGDOM" will sail from QUEBEC for GLASGOW on

Wednesday the 18th of May.

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM QUEBEC TO GLASGOW:

Saloon Cabin	$60 00
Forward Cabin	40 00
Third Class (including an abundant supply of properly Cooked Provisions)	25 00

Children in proportion.

Berths not secured until paid for.

Each Ship carries a duly qualified Surgeon.

Agents.—Handyside & Henderson, Glasgow; James Little & Co., Greenock; Temperleys, Carter & Darke, London; Laird, Fletcher & Co., Liverpool.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

G. & D. SHAW, 7 Common Street, Montreal.

my12-1m-d256

Hats, Caps & Straw Goods

NEW GOODS.—Just received at the Millinery Store No. 87 Lake street, under Tremont House, a new lot of Spring and Summer Goods, Ribbons, Bonnets, Flowers, Ruches, &c., for sale cheap for cash only. Dress Making done here, and orders received for Machine Stitching, by Misses E. A. & A. O. NORRIS, for EDW. S. L. RICHARDSON, Proprietor. ap21 1mx

HATS, CAPS AND STRAW GOODS.

J. A. Smith & Co.!

115 LAKE STREET,

Have just received the largest and best stock of good in their line ever opened in this market.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

Are respectfully invited to give us a call as we shall offer bargains to

PAYING CUSTOMERS.

Our retail department contains a full and complete assortment of all the latest styles of

MEN AND BOY'S HATS AND CAPS.

Our Silk Hats for quality and style are unequaled.

J. A. SMITH & CO., No. 115 Lake Street.

ap23-2md1w-d11

HATS! HATS! HATS!—1859.

Spring Styles

—AT—

E. EMERSON'S

85 LAKE STREET,

Under Tremont House. ap20 c979 1m

J. & A. HERZOG, Nos. 67 & 155 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL., Importers, Manufacturers and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Hats, Caps, Furs and Straw Goods,

Would respectfully invite the attention of their old friends and the public in general, to the fact that they are now manufacturing Caps for the Trade, and are able to sell lower than any establishment in the West.

They have now on hand, and are receiving, a new and extensive assortment of Hats and Straw Goods; as, also, Cap Makers Trimmings, which they offer at low prices.

Don't forget the numbers:

mh5-c807-3m 67 & 155 LAKE STREET.

GRIFFIN'S PATENT AIR-LIGHT.

The subscribers are now prepared to sell State and County Rights of this

Most Wonderful Invention.

The Machine is new, simple and practical, and can be managed by a child. It is operated with a coil spring, and can be made to run fifteen hours without winding. The Chemical is harmless, and produces the most brilliant and

CHEAPEST LIGHT NOW KNOWN.

We respectfully solicit the public to call and see it, as it shows for itself. Room No. 7, Larmon Block, Second Floor.

Fanning & Johnson, Agents,

For McARTHUR & GRIFFIN, sole Proprietors, Hudson New York. my14-1m-d290

CONSUMPTION & CHRONIC DISEASES.

DOCTOR E. READING

Would announce to the citizens of Chicago and vicinity that he has returned from New Orleans and may now be consulted (except Saturdays and Mondays) from 9 o'clock A. M. to 6 P. M., for all diseases of the

Lungs, Throat, Heart, Liver, Female Complaints, and all Chronic Diseases.

As these diseases progress rapidly, and often imperceptibly to a fatal termination unless promptly arrested, an early application is of the utmost importance to all who wish a PERMANENT and SPEEDY CURE.

His great success in the treatment of the above diseases has now been demonstrated beyond a doubt, and those who are needing his services should call at once. Consultation Free.

Rooms at No. 160 State street, corner of Washington—entrance on State street. my11-3m

LAKE SHORE SUMMER RETREAT.—REYNOLDS HOUSE, Evanston, Ill.

Located on the most beautiful portion of the shores of Lake Michigan, about half an hours' ride from Chicago, on the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad. The Reynolds House is a family hotel, fitted up in a comfortable manner with commodious grounds attached, and is in all its appointments specially adapted for families desiring to avoid the heat and dust of the city, and yet enjoy the refreshing atmosphere of the country. Whether for invalids or otherwise, it will be found a first class, quiet hotel. The pure atmosphere, pleasant drives, beautiful foliage, and the facilities for bathing, render this one of the most delightful retreats in the country. The house is now open and offers to the public either transient or permanent accommodation.

G. D. COOK, Proprietor.

Prices moderate to suit the times. my5-3wx

TO BUILDERS, OWNERS AND ROOFERS.

The subscriber is prepared to furnish, in large or small quantities, MOSELEY & CO.'S

CORRUGATED ROOFING.

This new article, so extensively in use, excels all other metallic substances for Roofing, being more durable, cheaper, fire and water proof, and lasting as long as the building. It also reduces the rates of Insurance 10 per cent.

A Specimen, as well as plans of the various methods of putting it on, can be seen by calling at the Office of the Phœnix Insurance Company, 14½ South Water street, Chicago.

no9-b445-1y A. EDWARDS, Agent.

L. & S. DUTTON,

Livery and Boarding Stable,

With an entire new stock of Horses and Carriages, COUCH PLACE, Rear of the Matteson House, Chicago, Illinois.

SHIPPERS' SPECIAL NOTICE,

TO PARTIES SHIPPING FREIGHT FROM CHICAGO TO ST. LOUIS!

The Chicago and Rock Island R. R. Co., are now prepared to transport merchandise, machinery, lumber, shingles, lath, etc., to St. Louis and all intermediate points on the Illinois River, at very low rates.

For rates and through bills of lading apply to C. W. Maybury, at depot corner Clark and Taylor streets, T. W. Alexander, 152½ South Water street, or at offices of the Co., 112½ Randolph street. JOHN F. TRACY, Gen'l Supt.

W. L. ST. JOHN, Gen'l Freight Agent. ap 25-2m-d66

FRESH FRUITS ALL THE YEAR.

The Yeomans' Fruit Bottle,

For Utility, Convenience, Economy and Safety, is unequalled, for preserving fruits in a fresh state in any climate an indefinite time. "Having used these Bottles we find them exceedingly convenient and just the thing wanted."—[John J. Thomas, in Register of Rural Affairs.]

For description and price Circulars, address the proprietor, at Walworth, Wayne County, N. Y.

ap30-1mx T. G. YEOMANS.

E. W. DENSMORE, having removed to his new location, will continue in the

Flour, Grain, Meal and Feed Business,

As heretofore, and is also prepared to do a General Commission business, and make cash advances on consignments of property in store. 209 SOUTH WATER STREET, Corner of Wells.

mh16-ly c471

COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS

—FOR—

All the States and Territories.

Also—NOTARY PUBLIC.

P. A. HOYNE, Larmon Block, opposite the Court House.

my14-1m-d285

WARM AND HOT WEATHER will soon be here, and every family that can get Ice ought to have a good Refrigerator, and the best place to get such an article is at 201 Lake street, Chicago.

ap27-ly-d81 THOMAS GEORGE.

STOVES STOVES.—A Great Assortment of

GOOD STOVES

at fair prices, can be found at No. 201 Lake street.

ap27-1y-d81 THOMAS GEORGE.

CARPET STRETCHERS.—Now when so many are moving, a

GOOD CARPET STRETCHER

is very much wanted, and you can find one at

ap27-1y-d81 201 LAKE STREET.

OLD TEATRAYS AND TOILET SETS, can be made to look very much like

NEW ONES,

by leaving them a few days at

ap27—d81 NO. 201 LAKE STREET.

WAGON LUMBER—200 M feet well seasoned Wagon Lumber for sale at my yard in Michigan City, consisting of Oak, Hickory, and Ash Plank, Ash Tongues, Hickory and Oak Axes, Spokes, &c.

ap21 1mx W. PECK.

300 HALF CHESTS GUN POWDER and Imperial Tea. Choice qualities for sale by REYNOLDS, ELY & CO. my9-y

250 HALF CHESTS FREST Oolong Tea in store and for sale. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO. my9-y

500 HHDS N. O. SUGAR IN store and for sale at lowest rates. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO. my9-y

250 BBLS CHOICE SUGAR House and Golden Syrup. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO. my9-y

900 BAGS RIO COFFEE. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO. my9-y

POTATOES ON THE TRACK of the Michigan Central and Southern Michigan, by the car-load or less quantity, on consignment.

my4-ly J. SNOW, 8 & 10 Dearborn st.

BROWN & BARBER, PRODUCE, COMMISSION and SHIPPING Merchants,

And Dealers in Malt, Barley and Eastern Hops.

Office—No. 7 South Clark st., (up stairs.) Chicago, Illinois. Hiram Brown. Francis E. Barber.

REMOVAL.—Ewing, Briggs & Co., Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants, have removed to No. 181 South Water st. my14-1w-d301

TO CITY & COUNTRY TRADE.

Parties wanting something in the

FLOUR AND MEAL LINE

will do well to send orders to Lake Street Mills. On goods are warranted, and will be supplied at the lowest living rates. Proprietors STEVENS, NORRIS & CO., 141 and 143 West Lake street, Chicago. 12.

TOBACCO.—50 Boxes and Cases Tobacco of favorite brands. WM. LITTLE & CO., 161 South Water-st.

Boots and Shoes.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—

Low Rents! Low Prices!

PEARSON & DANA,

154 Lake Street,

Having Re-Leased the OLD STAND at about one-third of the former Rent, are now offering

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

The best and cheapest Stock of Boots and Shoes ever offered in Chicago. Call and examine. my9-4m-d216

TO WHOLESALE BUYERS OF

Boots and Shoes.

We would call the attention of Country and City Dealers to our stock of Boots and Shoes now on hand adapted to

Spring and Summer Trade.

We have the best article of Brogans made in New England of Cowhide, Kip, Calf and Enameled Leather. Men's heavy double sole, and Pump Kip Boots of assorted qualities and prices, Custom Made Double Sole, and half Double Sole thick Boots.

Heavy Calf Boots, fine French Calf Boots, Gent's Calf Cloth and Patent Leather Shoes and Gaiters, both pegged and sewed.

Ladies fine Heeled Gaiters, French Kid Slippers and Buskins, with and without heels. Fine styles of dress shoes for Misses and Children, and a complete assortment of Women's, Misses and Children's best qualities of pegged and sewed Calf, Goat and Enamel Lace Boots and Buskins, all of which we offer at low prices to cash buyers, or to prompt paying men who buy on credit.

DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS.

P. S.—We are Agents of CHASE, McKINNEY & CO. for the sale of Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tipped Shoes

my5-3m-d181

MILLER & BROWN,

Would respectfully call the attention of the Trade to their

EXTENSIVE STOCK OF

BOOTS AND SHOES

At their new stand,

NO. 54 LAKE STREET.

With increased facilities for doing business, a large and carefully selected Spring Stock manufactured for and expressly adapted to the wants of the country, we are offering greater inducements than ever before.

A large assortment of Custom Work constantly on hand. "Cash and Short Time" being our motto, we can afford and WILL sell for SMALL PROFIT.

Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

MILLER & BROWN,

54 Lake Street, Chicago.

ap20 c976 3m

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Wholesale and Retail.

McDOUGALL, FENTON & CO.,

190 Lake-st., Cor. Wells,

Manufacturers of Men's, Boy's, Youth's and Children's Boots, Brogans, Oxford Ties, Congress Gaiters, &c., &c., also, Ladies' Britton Boots, Bootees and Shoes of all kinds and qualities.

We would invite the especial attention of wholesale buyers to our extensive assortment of custom work. In our retail department may be found the best selection in the city for Ladies, Gents and Children, of all styles qualities and kinds, at prices lower than any other house, for the simple reason we do not have to pay the manufacturer or jobber a profit. Our Goods are all new and fresh.

McDOUGALL, FENTON & CO., Manufacturers Wholesale and Retail, 190 Lake street, cor. Wells

ap5 c879 d&wly

COPPER TOE.—

Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tips

—FOR—

BOOTS AND SHOES.

WADSWORTH & WELLS,

Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS AND SHOES,

60 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO,

Are the exclusive owners of this Patent into and for the States of Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota, and will dispose of exclusive town or county rights to dealers for the sale of Metallic Tipped Boots and Shoes in said States. And are also the sole agents for the sale of Town and County Rights into and for the State of Illinois.

WADSWORTH & WELLS

Will keep, in connection with their other general stock,

A Complete and Full Assortment of

METALLIC TIPPED BOOTS AND SHOES.

And will also keep the Metallic Tips to supply the demands of manufacturers in these States at prices regularly established by the Patentees, and from which no deviation is made in the United States.

All infringements of their rights in this Patent will be dealt with according to law. ap9 1y

SOMETHING NEW!!!

MITCHELL'S PATENT

Metallic-Tipped Boot and Shoe.

An improvement has been applied to Boots and Shoes, by which a Great Saving in Expense is made. Every Boot and Shoe Dealer knows that Children will wear out at the toe the best constructed shoe in four to six weeks, and that it has hitherto defied the skill of manufacturers to obviate this difficulty.

THE "METALLIC TIP"

meets and overcomes it. A small piece of copper is neatly fastened to the toe of the Boot or Shoe, affording a complete protection to it, and rendering the efforts of the most inveterate stumper ineffectual to kick or wear it out.

We present this invention with the fullest knowledge of and experience in its Practical Utility. Having now for nearly two years been subjected to the severest tests, it has by its own intrinsic merits, actually overcome every objection which could possibly be brought against it, as the accompanying certificates, which are but a fair average of hundreds of others, will abundantly corroborate. We have no hesitation in saying that the Metallic-Tipped Shoe is decidedly the best Shoe for Children and Youth, the old style; and we consider it a moderate statement, that one pair of the Metallic Tips will outwear two to three pairs of the old style, making a saving of nearly two-thirds in the expense of shoes.

MESSRS. WADSWORTH & WELLS, OF CHICAGO,

Have been appointed Agents for the sale of the Boots and Shoes, and are authorized to dispose of Town and County Rights.

Communications addressed to them or the undersigned will receive proper attention.

CHASE, McKINNEY & CO., 40 and 42 Water st., Boston, Mass.

N. B.—This invention is a complete protection from the cutting of the Prairie Grasses, and is especially adapted to Miners' use, and all occupations which particularly expose the toe of the boot or shoe to being cut or worn. ia22d&1-1y

Machinery, Hardware, &c.

JUL. VON HOEVEL & CO., (LATE SCHIFFER BROS. & CO.)

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN HARDWARE,

Cutlery, Tools, Guns, Nails, Glass, Etc.,

NO. 173 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

P. W. GATES, WARNER, CHALMERS & FRASER, Manufacturers of

RAILROAD CARS,

PORTABLE AND STATIONARY

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS,

Portable Circular Saw Mills, Gates' Patent Screw Cutter, and Agents for the sale of Portable Flour and Corn Mills and Bolts;

Engine and Hand Lathes,

Upright Drills, Wood Machinery generally, Shingle Mills, Slide Rests, Steam and Water Gauges, finished Brass Work, POWER AND HAND PLANER, ETC.

Castings and Mill Gearing made to order.

EAGLE WORKS, CHICAGO, ILL.

Mark Goods—"GATES & CO."

P. W. GATES. E. S. WARNER. T. CHALMERS. A. G. WARNER. D. R. FRASER.

April 22, 1859.

PURE AIR AND PERFECT VENTILATION.

The subscribers take this method of notifying the public that they have secured

SAWYER'S PATENT HEATING AND VENTILATING FURNACE.

And are now prepared to furnish them to order for Dwellings, Churches, Schools, &c. Also, their Stoves, constructed on the same principle, for parlors, single rooms and halls, and especially

RAILROAD CARS.

Ventilating perfectly all rooms in which they are used and warming to any required temperature.

We refer to Messrs. W. W. Boyington, O. L. Wheelock and Carter & Bauer, architects, of this city.

For particulars inquire of the subscribers, at their office No. 51 and 53 South Lasalle street.

Chicago, Oct. 4, 1858—b67-1y F. LESTER & CO.

WATER WHEELS.

Vandewater's Recently Improved

Jonval Turbine Water Wheel.

OFFICE 81 SOUTH CLARK STREET,

CHICAGO.

I offer this Improved Turbine Water Wheel to the public with the fullest confidence and assurance of its

Superiority Over All Other Wheels,

Without any exception. They are well adapted to (and have been tested in) Mills of all descriptions. They give a very steady and uniform speed, and are well adapted to very high as well as very low heads and falls. They will work well in back water without any material loss of power, and are not troubled with ice, as they are set inside of the fore-bay and discharged underneath. It requires a small amount of gearing to get up a high speed; costs but little to set up, and runs upon a step that needs no oiling, and will last for years. This wheel is capable of yielding a power of from 70 to 85 per cent. of the whole power of the water (according to the degree of finish of wheel) under high heads and falls, and in all cases it is warranted to work up to the power laid down in the table, and to give satisfaction when properly put up and geared.

State, County and Town territories for sale.

For further particulars see Circulars, which can be obtained at the Agent's Office, No. 81 South Clark-st.

FRANCIS HARVEY, Proprietor.

se24 a978 1y G. J. McDOUGALL, Agent.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD,

In Connection with the

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD,

IS THE

Shortest Route to St. Paul,

AND THE

ONLY ALL R. R. LINE TO LA CROSSE

On and after MONDAY, April 25th, 1859, passenger train will leave daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows: Leave Chicago from Station, corner of West Water and Cook streets

MORNING LINE AT 9:00 A. M.

For Stations on the Lake Shore, arrives at Milwaukee at 12:30 P. M., connects with trains for all points on the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad, for Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Green Bay, Berlin, Ripon, and at La Crosse with

Packet Boats for St. Paul,

And the Upper Mississippi River.

EVENING LINE AT 8:15 P. M.,

Stopping at Evanston, Lake Forest, Waukegan, Kenosha, and Racine, arriving at Milwaukee at 12:15 A. M., forming a *Night Line to La Crosse and a Packet Connection for St. Paul*, Winona, Reeds, Redwing, Hudson, Stillwater, Hastings, St. Anthony, Minneapolis and other principal places Northwest, in advance of all other Routes.

Fare as low as by any other Line.

Comfortable Sleeping Cars between Milwaukee and La Crosse.

WAUKEGAN COMMUTATION TRAIN AT 5:35 P. M., Stopping at all Stations, and carrying passengers on Commutation Tickets at ONE-HALF THE USUAL FARE. Returning train leaves Waukegan at 7:30 A. M., arrives at 9:30 A. M.

Trains leave Milwaukee at 10:30 A. M., 8:15 P. M., reach Chicago at 2:30 P. M. and 5:45 A. M., for the east, south and west.

Freight Trains leave Chicago daily at 9:30 A. M., arrives at 4:55 P. M.

Connections also made with all Railroads at Kenosha, Racine and Milwaukee. M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent Chicago & Milwaukee R. R.

ap27

NOTICE—We are receiving and offer for sale low

5 Casks Turkish Prunes.

5 Casks Austrian Prunes.

20 Kegs French Prunes.

25 Barrels Nuts.

50 Kegs S. C. Soda.

WM. LITTLE & CO., 161 South W[ater st.]

MOSS! MOSS!!

DUNHAM'S PREPARED MOSS. Put up expressly for Upholsterers, Carriage Makers and Saddlers' purposes in large and small bales, for sale in quantities to suit, at low prices. Orders from the city and country solicited.

K. B. DUNHAM & CO., Commission Merchants, 28 Commercial st., and 13 Levee, St. Louis.

mh11-ly-c81

Insurance.

THE PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY, of the City of Chicago, Office No. 1 Masonic Temple.

Authorized Capital, $500,000 | Paid in and secured, $175,000.

Managing Directors.—J. F. Aldrich, John A. Nichols, F. C. Wilder, A. Edwards.

Advisory Directors.—Watson Carr, G. H. Hazleton, C. N. Henderson, Adams Smith.

A. Edwards, President. E. C. Wilder, Secretary. Geo. F. Hastings, General Agent. Lewis B. Rundell, City Surveyor.

Fire, Marine and Inland Navigation Insurance.

ja16-b1y

THE NORTHWESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY.

OSWEGO, NEW YORK.

(ESTABLISHED IN 1832.)

Capital 150,000...With Large Surplus.

The public are respectfully informed that MR. JULIUS WHITE has been re-appointed agent of this Company, and is alone authorized to issue and renew policies in Chicago.

Mr. White is authorized to adjust and pay all losses arising under our Policies, either Fire or Marine.

JAMES PLATT, President.

S. B. Ludlow, Secretary.

The undersigned will be happy to see his friends and the patrons of the old Northwestern generally, at the Office No. 148½ South Water street, assuring them that our rates shall be as low as those of any other responsible Company, and that Losses shall be fairly adjusted and promptly paid.

JULIUS WHITE, Agent,

oc28-b821-1y 148½ South Water street.

Transportation.

THE NORTHERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

1859 - - - - - - 1859.

Will, during the present season, run their well-known and popular line of

FIRST-CLASS SCREW STEAMERS,

Regularly between Ogdensburgh and Oswego and the Upper Lakes, connecting at Ogdensburgh with the

Ogdensburgh and Vermont Central

RAILROAD ROUTE,

Between Ogdensburgh, Burlington, Concord, Manchester, Nashua, Lawrence, Lowell, Worcester and Boston, and at Oswego with the

New Oswego Line of Thirty First-Class Boats,

On the Enlarged Canal, between Oswego, Troy, Albany and New York, connecting also at Dunkirk with the

NEW YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.

And forming a tri-weekly line between Dunkirk and Chicago and Intermediate Ports.

Merchandise marked "N. T. Co.'s Express" will be forwarded from New York by an Express Freight Train over the New York and Erie Railroad and promptly forwarded from Dunkirk at the lowest rates.

Western merchants are respectfully urged to see the Agents of this Company in New York and Boston, before making contracts.

J. MYERS, Agent N. T. Co., No. 177 Broadway, N. Y.

J. L. WARNER, Agent, No. 3 Coenties Slip, N. Y.

CHAS. S. TAPPAN, corner 8th and Chestnut sts., Phila.

HOVEY & CRAWFORD, Oswego, N. Y.

GEO. PARKER, Agent, Ogdensburgh, N. Y.

CHAMBERLAIN, CRAWFORD & CO., Cleveland, O.

JOHN HOCKING, Agent, 95 State street, Boston.

FIFE & MICHAEL, St. Louis.

A. CUSHMAN, Agent V. C. Line, 208 State st., Boston.

H. P. WIBORG & CO., Fulton City, Iowa.

JACOB WASHBURN, Davenport, Iowa.

MATHER & CO., Chicago.

mh10-3m-c610

COLLINGWOOD LINE

Commencing on the opening of Navigation, the following A No. 1 new and largest class Screw Steamers, having largely increased their capacity for Passengers, will fill this line as follows:

FOUNTAIN CITY, Capt. Peck.

EVERGREEN CITY, Capt. Chamberlain,

HUNTER, Capt. Dickson,

ONTONAGON, Capt. Wilkins.

Leave Chicago from the foot of Lasalle street, South Side, A. T. Spencer & Co.'s wharf, on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, at 8 o'clock, landing at all points on the West Shore of Lake Michigan, as far north as Two Rivers, and at Mackinac.

Through Bills of Lading given from Chicago and ports on the West Shore of Lake Michigan, to Boston, New York, Montreal, and all the principal points in the Eastern and New England States and Canada.

Connect at Collingwood with

The Northern Railway of Canada,

And at Toronto with

THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY,

For Montreal, Quebec, Portland and Boston, and LAKE ONTARIO STEAMERS for NIAGARA FALLS, Oswego and Cape Vincent; and at Ogdensburgh with the Vermont Central Railroad, for Boston and intermediate points on the Vermont Central between Ogdensburgh and Boston.

The above Line is unequalled for regularity and dispatch for Passengers and Freight between the Western and Eastern and New England States and Canada.

For Freight or Passage apply to

A. T. SPENCER & CO., Agents, Foot of Lasalle st., Chicago, Ill.

ja22-c44-6m

AMERICAN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—Incorporated under the laws of the State of New York.

CASH CAPITAL, ... $900,000.

JOHN L. KIMBERLY, President.

FRANKLIN LEE, Vice President.

JAMES C. EVANS, Sec'y and Treasurer.

On the opening of navigation, this Company will be prepared to transport Property, Merchandise, etc., from New York, Boston, Albany and Troy to any of the Western Cities. Also, Flour, Provisions, Produce, etc., from any of the Lake Ports to Tide Water, with as great care and dispatch, and at as low rates as any other responsible line, at the Western Shore. This Company have a line of

EIGHT STAUNCH PROPELLERS,

To ply between Buffalo and Chicago, touching en route at Sheboygan, Milwaukee, Racine, Kenosha and Waukegan. Having an efficient [illegible] to insure the prompt and expeditious transfer and shipping of all goods consigned to the care, which will be under the special personal attention to the fulfilment of contracts, and adjustment of claims and damages.

As our Company have a large line of

CANAL BOATS ON THE ERIE CANAL,

and are about to establish a line of Steam Canal Boats also, we feel warranted in guaranteeing to our numerous customers, that it can afford

GREATER DISPATCH AND AT LESS RATES

than has heretofore been given. We therefore ask the public to continue the patronage so liberally bestowed upon us during the past four years.

Offices and Docks on Market street, between Washington and Madison streets, Chicago, Ill.

ja31-c136-9m CHAS. E. CHASE, Agent.

NEW YORK AND WESTERN STATES LINE.

JNO. POAG, WM. O. FARMER, GEO. DAVIS. POAG, DAVIS, & Co.

1859.

STEAM ON THE ERIE CANAL.

The proprietors of this Line solicit public attention to its advantages as a medium of transportation between New York and Boston and the West and Northwest,—being a Line of First-Class Canal Propellers and Canal Boats, to run between New York, Albany and Buffalo without transhipping, with Boston connections at Albany; and to connect at Buffalo with the

People's Line of Propellers

To Chicago and Upper Lake ports. It offers unsurpassed facilities to Merchants Westward and Produce Shippers Eastward; ensuring care and dispatch in the transmission of their property. With ample pecuniary means and responsibility, and the best of experience acting from the use of Steam on the Erie Canal, and having the benefit of long experience in the business, they present themselves and their line as candidates for public patronage, having full confidence, that, by an uniform course of fair dealing, and attention to the interests of their employers, they will merit a reasonable share of the carrying business between New York, Boston, and other Eastern cities, and the Western and Northwestern States. The agents of this line are authorized to contract by Canal, and steam on Lakes, or by Rail, to Buffalo, thence steam on the Lakes, or all Rail, as shippers may desire.

Rates by either of these routes will be as low as by any other responsible Line. Shippers are respectfully urged to call on our agents before contracting elsewhere.

Jno. Poag, (Poag, Davis & Co.) Wm. O. Farmer, 171 Broadway. Geo. Davis, 115 Broad street.

AGENTS:

W. H. Chase, 171 Broadway, | D. K. Neil, 118 Broad-st.

J. P. Worstall, | Louis Fontaine,

J. B. Hobby, 171 Broadway.

SANFORD & HALL,

mh17 c561 9m Chicago, Illinois.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY. Office—No. 20 Dearborn street.

From and after MONDAY NEXT, May 24, until further notice, an Express will arrive and depart as follows:

Arrive from Detroit, Buffalo, Albany, N. York Boston and Toronto, Montreal, Quebec and Portland, via the Great Central and Grand Trunk routes at 7 a.m. and 8 p.m. Depart at 4:45 a.m. and 8 p.m.

From Ft. Wayne, Crestline, Cleveland, Columbus, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and New York, via the Great Pennsylvania routes at 8:17 a.m. Depart at 6:27 a.m.

From Lafayette, Logansport, Peru, Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Louisville, via Michigan Central and New Albany and Salem Railroads at 9:20 p.m. Depart at 7 a.m.

From Centralia, St. Louis, Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg and New Orleans, via Illinois Central and Mississippi River Railroads at 10:55 p.m. Depart at 1:1 a.m.

From Mendota, LaSalle, Bloomington, Galesburgh, Burlington, Ottumwa, Keokuk, Quincy and Hannibal, and all points in Iowa, via Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad and Mississippi River at 7:15 p.m. Depart at 7:45 a.m.

From Dixon, Fulton, Lyons, Clinton and Cedar Rapids, and points west in Iowa, via Chicago, Fulton & Iowa Central and Chicago, Iowa & Nebraska Railroads at 5:45 p.m. Depart at 8 a.m.

From Elgin, Belvidere, Beloit, Janesville, Madison, Rockford, Freeport, Warren, Mineral Point, Galena, Dubuque, Prairie du Chien, LaCrosse, St. Paul, Nottingham, and all points west in Iowa, via Galena & Chicago Union, Beloit & Madison, Ill. Central, Mineral Point and Dubuque & P. R. R's, and Mississippi River, at 4:20 p.m. Depart at 9:50 a.m.

From Elgin, Richmond, McHenry and Geneva, Wis., via Galena & Chicago Union and Fox River Valley Railroads at 9:15 p.m. Depart at 4 p.m.

From Woodstock, Janesville, Madison, Prairie du Chien, LaCrosse and St. Paul, via Chicago, St. Paul & Fond du Lac and Mil. & Miss. R. R's and Mississippi River at 12:25 and 6:45 p.m. Depart at 9:30 a.m. and 4 p.m.

From Waukegan, Kenosha, Racine, Milwaukee, Watertown, Fond du Lac, Ripon, Berlin, Oshkosh, Menasha, Green Bay, Portage City, Sparta, La Crosse and St. Paul, via Chicago & Mil., Mil. Watertown & Baraboo Valley, La Crosse & Mil., Mil. & Horicon, Chicago, St. Paul & Fond du Lac Railroads, Lake Winnebago and Mississippi River at 6:45 p.m. Depart at 9 a.m.

Our Time to and from all the above mentioned points is unequalled, and rates always as low as by any other Express. Special Rates made for large lots of Money or Freight.

We would also ask the attention of our customers to our system of collecting Invoices on delivery of goods, thereby giving them facilities for the filling of orders from customers they do not care to credit, or that are unknown (in small cases we hold ourselves responsible for the return of money or property. Where the goods so ordered will not afford our regular rates by Passenger Train, we will receive and receipt same with invoice ship by Freight Trains consigned to our Agent, to whom invoice is sent by regular Express, to be collected on delivery of Goods. Orders left at our Office for wagons to call, will always be attended to promptly.

Goods received too late for shipping can, if required, be delivered to Messengers at Depot, who will receipt and forward, thus avoiding delay. JAS. C. FARGO, Sup't.

Sup't's Office, Chicago, April 30th, 1859. my3-1m-d137

THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

1859. 1859.

INCORPORATED 1856.

Capital . . . . $800,000.

JNO. ALLEN, Jr., President. B. A. ROOT, Secretary.

SAM. MORGAN, Vice Pres. E. L. FURSMAN, Treas.

Having completed its arrangements for the ensuing season—this Company will be prepared on the opening of navigation, with unsurpassed facilities, both on Lakes and Canal, to transport Merchandise, Railroad Iron, and other property to and from New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Albany, Troy, and Intermediate places, and ports on Lakes Erie, Michigan and Huron, by the Hudson River and Erie Canal at low rates.

The work of the Erie Canal Enlargement is now advanced so near to completion, the Company feel warranted in guaranteeing to its customers more increased promptness and dispatch, between New York and Buffalo, as to command satisfaction.

A Line of First-class Screw Steamers will be run regularly between Chicago and and Buffalo for freight and passengers during the ensuing season; and the undersigned is prepared to make contracts for up and down freight by Steam and Canal, or Steam on Lake and Rail to and from Buffalo, at the lowest ruling rates.

This Company run an Express over the New York Central Railroad and Steam on Lake, thereby insuring to their customers the choice of routes to and from New York and the West.

AGENTS:

Hugh Allen, General Agent, 1 Coenties' Slip, N. Y.

Augustus Coleman, [illegible]

James H. Wilkes, 8 Astor House Building, N. Y.

S. G. Chase, 112 Pier, Albany.

[illegible], Troy.

J. M. Wilson, Coaly Agent, 36 State street, Boston.

Lorenzo Hewitt, 6 Sweeney street, Tonawanda.

W. F. Hurd, Mil. & Miss. Railroad Depot, Milwaukee.

J. L. Hurd & Co., Hurd's Dock, Detroit.

John W. Tuttle,

mh19-3m-c483 Agent, foot of State street, Chicago.

OLD OSWEGO LINE

Transportation Company,

(Established in 1832.)

Merchandise and other Property forwarded to and from the West, via Canal to Oswego, thence by the Lakes,

QUICKER and CHEAPER

than by any other water communication.

NO TRANSHIPMENT AT ALBANY OR TROY.

ALVORD & DANE, Oswego, F. R. DANE & Co., New York, Proprietors; D. H. LITTLEJOHN, General Agent, Oswego; ALBERT LEE, General Western Agent, Chicago.

The Proprietors of the "Old Oswego Line" in connection with the "Diamond Line of Vessels" on the Lakes will give low rates on Railroad Iron and other heavy freight to all Points West.

New York Agents—F. R. DANE, W. H. JENNISON, A. H. THOMPSON, 389 Broad street.

Milwaukee Agents—C. J. KILBURN, 97 Pier, DOUSMAN & CO., Milwaukee.

ap7-6m c708] JAS. PECK & CO., Chicago. } Consignees.

Insurance.

The Republic Mutual Ins. Co., OF N. Y. CITY,

Cash Capital and Surplus, $266,000.

Marine and Fire.

N. B.—For the past five years this Company have returned to its Policy Holders an average of 37 per cent. each year of the premiums paid.

S. C. HIGGINSON, Agent,

S. W. Cor. Clark and So. Water-sts.

ap29 c728m

JOHN B. ACKLEY & CO.,

Life, Fire and Marine Insurance Agency,

Office—No. 4 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS FOR THE

CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., Accumulated Capital $2,000,000

GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE AND TRUST CO., Capital and Surplus $350,000

HOWARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO., Capital and Surplus $700,000

my13-y

THE GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE AND TRUST CO., and the Farmers' Union Insurance Company having consolidated their business, the same will hereafter be conducted by the united Companies, in the name of the GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE AND TRUST CO.—Capital and Surplus $350,000, at their office in the Company's Building, 408 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

All running risks of either Company are assumed, and any losses that may occur will be promptly adjusted and paid. FIRE, INLAND, AND MARINE CARGO RISKS, taken on the most favorable Terms. A continuation of public patronage is solicited. CHAS. C. LATHROP, President. WM. DARLING, Vice President; C. N. SHIPMAN, 2d Vice President. Charge of Branch Office, New York. JAMES WRIGHT, Sec'y and Treas't. C. S. RUSSELL, Assistant Sec'y. JNO. B. ACKLEY, Agent, No. 4 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill.

my9-y

PEORIA MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of Peoria.

Capital	$500,000
Paid up in Cash	200,000

Marine and Fire Risks Underwritten

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Losses Promptly Adjusted and Paid at this Agency.

J. AUG. WRIGHT, Agent, No. 142 South Water street, Chicago.

ja4-b810-1y

PEORIA CITY FIRE AND

Marine Insurance Company,

OF PEORIA, ILL.

Insurance against losses by Fire and the Perils of Navigation and Transportation at Fair Rates.

LAKE, RIVER AND CANAL RISKS TAKEN.

Capital paid up and invested $100,000

Authorized Capital 500,000

B. L. T. BOURLAND, Sec'y | PETER SWEAT, Pres.

Applications for insurance in the above company received and Policies issued by GEO. M. HIGGINSON, No. 1 Loomis Building, Chicago.

my14-1y-d279

WESTERN WORLD INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

PAID IN CAPITAL $250,000.

Office Nos. 142 and 144 South Water street, Chicago, Illinois.

Fire, Marine and Inland Navigation Insurance.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

O. Kendall, Geo. H. Hazelton, Amzi Benedict, L. S. Church, Chas. H. Abbott, GEO. H. HAZELTON, Pres. ALFRED EDWARDS, Secretary. CHAS. H. ABBOTT, Treasurer.

ap23-1y-d37

NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

PAID UP CAPITAL, $300,000.

Insurance Against Loss by Fire Only.

HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents, Chicago, Cor. Clark and South Water st.

NORWICH FIRE INSURANCE CO., OF NORWICH, CONN.

Paid up Capital, $175,000.

INSURANCE AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.

HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents, cor, of South Water and Clark sts, first floor, Loomis' block. oc25-b966

CHICAGO FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY,

OFFICE N. W. COR. LAKE and CLARK-Sts.

(UP STAIRS.)

CAPITAL . . . . $200,000.

DIRECTORS:

Thomas Church, B. W. Raymond, Geo. W. Dole, E. H. Haddock, J. K. Botsford, Orrington Lunt, C. B. Farwell, W. M. Larrabee, J. T. Edwards.

THOMAS CHURCH, Pres't.

C. N. HOLDEN, Sec'y. E. BROWN, Surveyor.

ÆTNA

INSURANCE COMPANY

—OF—

HARTFORD, CONN.,

Incorporated 1819 — Charter Perpetual.

Cash Capital and Surplus...$1,867,920.03

Fire and Inland Navigation Risks

TAKEN AT LIBERAL TERMS AND RATES.

Especial attention given to Insurance of Dwellings and Contents for terms of one to five years.

ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1859.

[illegible]

LIABILITIES.

Applications received, and Policies issued or renewed by any of the authorized Agents of the Company. Losses equitably adjusted and paid in funds current at any of the Banks in Illinois.

Agents appointed, supplies furnished, and all business pertaining to a general supervision in the State of Illinois promptly attended to by WM. B. PATCH, General Agent, Springfield, Illinois.

HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents, for Chicago. No. 1 Loomis' Block, cor. S. Water & Clark sts.

my4-ly

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

New England Fire and Marine Insurance Co., OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

On the 9th day of May, 1859.

The amount of its Capital Stock is $200,000 00

The amount of its Capital Stock paid up is 200,000 00

THE ASSETS OF THE COMPANY ARE AS FOLLOWS:

[illegible]

LIABILITIES.

N. M. WATERMAN, President.

GEO. D. JEWETT, Secretary.

Hubbard & Hunt, Agents for Chicago,

No. 1 Looms' Block, corner South Water and Clark Sts.

my16-3m-d333

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Made to the Auditor of the State of Illinois, Jan. 1st, 1859

HUNT & HIGGINSON, Agents.

CAPITAL.

The amount of Capital Stock is $300,000.00

The amount of Capital Stock paid up, is 300,000.00

ASSETS.

[illegible]

TIMOTHY C. ALLYN, Sec'y.

State of Connecticut, Hartford County, ss.

[illegible]

GOODWIN COLLIER, Justice of the Peace.

For Insurance in the Hartford Fire Insurance Company apply to

HUNT & HIGGINSON, Agents,

No. 1 Lomis' Building, southwest corner of South Water and Clark streets.

CHAS. H. HUNT. [mh31-3m-c644] GEO. M. HIGGINSON.

Legal Advertisements.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF THE CHICAGO, ST. PAUL AND FOND DU LAC RAILROAD.—Whereas, The Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac Railroad Company, a corporation duly constituted under the laws of the States of Illinois and Wisconsin, executed and delivered to the undersigned, James Winslow, of the City and State of New York, a Trust Deed or Mortgage, bearing date the first day of August, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, and recorded in the Recorder's Office for Cook County, Illinois, August 14, 1855, in Book 27 of Mortgages, page 194, &c.; [illegible]

[illegible]

Now, Therefore, public notice is hereby given that in pursuance of the authority vested in me by the said Trust Deed, I shall expose for sale, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court House in the city of Janesville, Rock County in the State of Wisconsin, on Thursday, the 2d day of June, 1859, at 12 o'clock at noon of that day, ALL AND SINGULAR the railroad from Chicago, in the State of Illinois, to Woodstock, and thence to the north line of the State of Illinois, thence, via Watertown, to the City of Fond du Lac, in the Wisconsin, being part of the railroad known as the Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac Railroad, and all the portions thereof from Chicago to Janesville or about [illegible]

JAMES WINSLOW, Trustee.

Dated New York, March 23d, 1859. mh23-td-c814

TRUSTEES' SALE OF THE Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac Railroad.—Whereas, The Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac Railroad Company, a corporation duly constituted under the laws of the States of Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan, executed and delivered to William A. Booth and James F. D. Lanier, of the City of New York, and William B. Ogden, of the city of Chicago, Trustees, a Trust Deed or Mortgage, bearing date on the sixth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, and recorded in the Recorder's Office for Cook County, Illinois, June 6, 1857, in Book 124 of Deeds, Page 496, &c.; for Lake County, June 27, 1857, in Book P of Mortgages, Page 338, &c.; for McHenry County, June 8, 1857, in volume 12 of Mortgages, Page 571, &c.; for Boone County, June 23, 1857, in Book J of Mortgages, Page 362, &c.; and in the Register's office for the County of Walworth, in the State of Wisconsin, June 24, 1857, in volume 19 of Mortgages, Page 400, &c.; for Rock County, June 8, 1857, in volume Y of Mortgages, Page 39, &c.; for Jefferson County, June 9, 1857, in volume 18 of Mortgages, Page 18, &c.; for Dodge County, June 9, 1857, in volume 8 of Mortgages, Page 382, &c.; for Fond du Lac County, June 10, 1857, in volume 4 of Mortgages, Page 1, &c.; for Outagamie County, June 15, 1857, in volume 9 of Mortgages, Page 520, &c.; [illegible]

[illegible]

WM. A. BOOTH, J. F. D. LANIER, } Trustees.

Dated New York, 14th April, 1859. ap15-td-d26

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas Philo H. Thompson did, on the first day of October, A. D., 1852, make and execute, to Ezra B. McCagg, a mortgage, which was duly filed for record, and recorded in the Recorder's office of Cook county, on the 5th day of October, A. D., 1852, in Book, No. 18, of Mortgages, page 325; which said mortgage was so made to secure the payment of four certain promissory notes in said mortgage, particularly described, the one of said notes last maturing, having fallen due on the 1st day of October, A. D., 1857. And default having been made in the payment of said notes, [illegible]

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that, I, the undersigned, [illegible]

ERASTUS C. GRANT, Assignee of Mortgage.

B. F. James, Att'y for Assignee.

Chicago April 6 1859. ap7 3m c 869

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made by John Davlin in the payment of his certain note, dated the twenty-sixth day of December, A. D. 1857, due and payable on or before the eleventh day of February, A. D. 1859, for the sum of sixteen hundred and seventy-three dollars, with interest at six per cent. payable at Racine Bank, Chicago, Ill., with exchange on New York City, and said note being secured by a certain mortgage of even date therewith, executed and delivered by John Davlin and Mary A. Davlin, his wife, and recorded the 28th December A. D. 1857 in Book 72 of Mortgages, page 625, in the Recorder's Office of Cook County, Illinois. [illegible]

JOHN W. FREDERICK, Mortgagee.

B. F. James, Att'y. ap15-td-d113

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Public Notice is hereby given that I, William Wheeler, Trustee named in a deed of Trust executed to me as Trustee on the third day of March A. D. 1858, by Samuel A. Ford and Charles H. Whitney, and recorded in the Recorder's office of Cook County, State of Illinois, in Book of Deeds number one hundred and six, page five hundred and fifty-five, will by reason of default in the payment of two certain promissory notes [illegible]

WM. WHEELER, Trustee.

May 6th, 1859. my7-td

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, SS.—Cook County Circuit Court, May Term, A. D. 1859. Jesse Whitehead vs. Emily Chapman. [illegible]

WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk.

B. F. James, Pl'ffs Att'y. my15-td-d276

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK, ss.—Circuit Court, of Cook County.—Frederick Deliker, vs. William Deliker, Samuel Beck, J. W. Deliker, and William F. Deliker, Ellen W. Deliker and John W. Deliker, infants, by Samuel C. Wikmann, their guardian. Petition for Partition. [illegible]

WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk.

Cornell, Watts & Jameson, Compl'ts Sol's.

my10-4w-d240

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, Cook County, ss.—Cook County Court of Common Pleas—In Chancery. The City of Chicago for the use of Benjamin F. Palmer, vs. Alfred Michael [illegible] O'Keefe, Lawrence Lookey and Celia Lookey. [illegible]

L. C. PAINE FREER, Master in Chancery Cook County.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK, S. S.—Superior Court of Chicago, June Term, A. D. 1859.

To all Persons Concerned.—Take notice that the undersigned, guardian of Mary Ann Schryver, a minor, will apply to the Court of said County at the June Term of said Court to be holden at the Court House, in said County, on the first Monday of June next, for an order to sell the following described real estate, situated in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, to wit: [illegible]

ROBERT G. SCHRYVER, Guardian of said Mary Ann Schryver.

Willard & Slayer, Att'ys for Pet'r. my5-4w-d

Corporation Notices.

CITY OF CHICAGO—Collector's Office, May 14th, 1859.

Notice is hereby given that the following Warrants are in my hands for collection:

Warrant 293—South—For filling, curbing and paving Washington street, from Lasalle street to the east line of Market street.

" 297 " For grading North street and Prairie avenue.

" 298 " For paving Clark street, with Nicholson Pavement from Lake street to Randolph street.

" 403—West—For sidewalk on south side of street in Blocks 65 and 66, Original Town of Chicago, from Desplaines to Union st.

" 404 " For sidewalk on north side of Michigan street from Canal to Beach street.

" 405 " For sidewalk on south side of Adams street from Throop to Bunker street.

" 406 " For sidewalk on south side of street through Block 62 in N. W. ¼ [illegible]

" 407 " For sidewalk on south side of Washington street, from Jefferson street to Halsted street.

All persons are requested forthwith to make payment of said warrants at my office, or the same will be collected with the cost and expense of the persons liable to the payment of said Warrants.

A. F. C. MUELLER, City Collector.

my14-1m-d208

CORPORATION NOTICE.

City Clerk's Office, Chicago, May 14th, 1859.

Public Notice is hereby given to all persons interested, that the Common Council of the City of Chicago, intend to appropriate and take the land necessary to extend Indiana avenue from North street to a straight northerly direction to the north line of the contemplated eastern extension of Liberty st., as ordered by the Common Council March 21, 1859, in accordance with a plat of the survey thereof now on file in my office.

my14-10t H. KREISMANN, City Clerk.

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.—Public notice is hereby given to all persons interested, that the undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Common Council of the city of Chicago, to assess a tax of Seven Thousand Three Hundred Fifty Dollars, ($7,350) on the real estate in the South and West Divisions by them deemed benefited by the extension of the sidewalk on [illegible] street to Canal street, will meet at room No. 8 Masonic Temple, on the 19th day of May, 1859, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of making said assessment.

R. C. GRAY, S. C. HIGINSON, } Com'rs. ALBERT KEEP, }

Chicago, May 11th, 1859. my11-6t

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.—Public notice is hereby given to all persons interested, that the undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Common Council of the city of Chicago, to ascertain the damages and assess the benefits of [illegible]

REUBEN TAYLOR, F. D. GRAY, ROBERT SHEPPARD } Com'rs.

Chicago, May 7th, 1859. my7-10t

OFFICE SUPT. OF PUBLIC WORKS, Chicago, May 6th, 1859.

Sealed proposals will be received until May 16th, for filling and paving Indiana street, from Wells street to Indiana street bridge, according to a plan and specifications in this office.

The bids to be addressed to the City Clerk.

my6-10-d173 F. CLEVELAND, Supt.

SIDEWALK NOTICE.

Clerk's Office, Chicago, May 6, 1859.

Public Notice is hereby given, that the Common Council have ordered a Sidewalk to be constructed as follows: On the west side of North Clark street, from [illegible] the cemetery, in the North Division, 4 feet wide, of a 2 inch plank [illegible]

Now, unless the same shall be constructed in the manner required by the Ordinance relative to sidewalks, on or before the twentieth day of May, 1859, the same will be done by the Commissioner, and the cost assessed on the adjoining property.

my7-10t H. KREISMANN, City Clerk.

LEA & PERRINS,

CELEBRATED

Worcestershire Sauce,

Pronounced by Connoisseurs to be the

ONLY GOOD SAUCE,

And Applicable to Every Variety of Dishes.

Extract of a letter from a Medical Gentleman at Madras to his brother at Worcester:

May, 1851.

"Tell Lea & Perrins that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

EXTENSIVE FRAUDS.

The only Medal awarded by the Jury of the New York Exhibition for Foreign Sauces was obtained by LEA & PERRINS for their Worcestershire Sauce. [illegible]

JOHN DUNCAN & SONS, 405 Broadway, New York.

A stock always in store. Also orders received for direct shipments from England. oc25-b883-1y

WATER COOLERS,

WATER FILTERS,

—AND—

REFRIGERATORS,

FOR SALE AT

201 . . Lake Street . . 201

my7-1y

THOMAS S. DICKERSON.

45 . . Wabash Av., Chicago, . . 45

IMPORTER OF

TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON,

Wire, Zinc, Copper,

AND METALS GENERALLY.

We Pay Cash for Old Copper.

We Pay Cash for Old Brass.

We Pay Cash for Old Zinc.

IN LARGE OR SMALL LOTS. ap9-ly

8,000 GALLONS PURE

English Linseed Oil,

Now landing from the Propeller Mohawk, for J. H. REED & CO.,

my11-y Wholesale Druggists, 144 & 146 Lake street.

FRESH CONGRESS WATER.

A large supply of Fresh

CONGRESS WATER

Just received by J. H. REED & CO., Druggists and Apothecaries, 144 & 146 Lake street.

We keep it on ice for those wishing to drink it at our store. my11-y

BAGS! BAGS!! BAGS!!!

FARWELL'S

STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY,

42, 44 & 46 Wabash avenue, Chicago.

BAGS AND SACKS of every description

furnished on short notice,

and printed with

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL BRANDS

SIMEON FARWELL.

ap5-d&wly-a771

BAGS! BAGS!! BAGS!!!

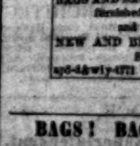
Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory, New York and Chicago.

HART, AUSTEN & CO., 157 South Water street, Chicago.

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

BAGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

[illegible]



FAIRBANK'S

PATENT

SCALES.

SOLD BY

FAIRBANKS & GREENLEAF,

172 Lake street, Chicago.

mh11-1y-b488

VARNISHING SHOP.—VARNISHING, POLISHING AND GRAINING of Furniture and Pianos done neatly at No. 91 South Wells street, by HENRY GAMMERDINGER.

Repairing and Upholstering done on the shortest notice and on reasonable terms. my5-lmd

PRESS AND TRIBUNE

PUBLISHED

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS:

JOHN L. SCRIPPS, CHARLES H. RAY, WILLIAM BROSS, JOSEPH MEDILL, ALFRED COWLES.

OFFICE NO. 51 CLARK STREET.

TERMS OF THE PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

[illegible]

Address PRESS AND TRIBUNE, Chicago, Illinois.

Press & Tribune.

CHICAGO.

THE CHICAGO PRODUCE TRADE.

The receipts of Produce during the past week show a very material increase, especially in wheat. They are as follows:—Flour, 10,454 bbls.; Wheat, 83,004 bu.; Corn, 77,335 bu; Oats, 17,334 bu.; Rye, 684 bu.; and Barley, 1,122 bu.

The shipments during the week were:—Flour, 10,819 bbls; Wheat, 38,562 bu; Corn, 86,255 bu; Barley 220 bu.

The markets during the past week have been kept in a state of feverish excitement, on account of the warlike news from Europe. In flour and wheat there has been a strong speculative feeling. Flour advanced 75c to $1—and has been tolerably steady at the advance. Wheat, however, has been unsettled and sensitive to an extreme degree—the slightest item of news favorable to a protracted war raising the wildest excitement, and the most trifling indication of peace, causing an uncalled for and unnatural depression. The market cannot therefore be said to have advanced materially during the week—for although it touched $1.73 for Red Wheat yesterday morning, after the receipt of the *Borussia's* news, to-day it fell back to $1.63. The Corn market has been active, and a gradual advance has been established during the week of 7 to 8c per bushel, under a good shipping demand. Oats have advanced 3 to 4c. Barley was in good demand and advanced 7 to 8c. There has been a strong speculative inquiry for Highwines, and the market advanced yesterday 3 to 4c—closing, however, rather quiet.

LATER—A PANIC.

Late last evening, the dispatches by the steamer *Vigo* were received, indicating a heavy decline in breadstuffs. The news caused a frightful panic among the holders of wheat and large quantities were immediately thrown on the market, which declined rapidly 8 to 10c on the closing prices on 'Change.—No. 1 Red Wheat selling as low as $1.55, and Standard and Spring at $1.15—*a decline of fifteen to eighteen cents per bushel since yesterday noon.*

West Side Horse Railways.

Living upon the West Side, we naturally feel an interest in those matters which affect us in the part of the city where we reside, in common with other residents. Among the many improvements at the present time going on in our city, there are none which in general utility exceed the Horse Railways; they are so far preferable to the lumbering omnibus, with its high steps, close quarters, and in spite of the best intentions of owners, necessarily liable to vexatious detentions and delays. The smooth gliding of the rail car is in most pleasing contrast with the ship-in-storm motion of the omnibus; and the pleasure of such a conveyance should be brought if possible within the reach of every person who resides upon the great thoroughfares of our city, not only for the business men, who on their way to their offices and stores can at their ease look over the morning papers in the car, but for the working man, whose limited means and large family compel him to reside on the outskirts of our city, where the distance from the place of his labor superadds to his ten hours' toil a walk of many weary miles. What the great lines of railway have done to equalize the relative values of farming lands in the country and in the vicinity of our great cities, Horse Railways are now doing to equalize, for the masses, the expenses of living in the heart and suburbs of our city. This aid contributed by Horse Railways to the laboring portion of our community can hardly be estimated; but it is so great that every person who desires the greatest good for the people, should promote their extension by every means in his power.

But, while we give due praise to the beneficial influences of horse railways, we should not forget what we owe to the omnibus that preceded them. The pioneers in the establishment of omnibus routes in our city, and particularly upon the West Side, deserve the hearty thanks of the community that they have so faithfully served for so long a period. The Messrs. Walker established their routes on the West Side in the face of every discouragement, and they continued to run their omnibusses in spite of daily losses, hoping for the good time coming, and have furnished, from the time they commenced, excellent vehicles, good horses, and faithful drivers. Their employees have always done their duty, and if on a rainy day they have taken in thirty "inside," it was because they sought to do all they could to serve their patrons. These gentlemen have embarked a large amount of capital in their omnibus business, which, in the manner they have carried it on is very extensive. They gladly sought to engage in the purchase of new carriages, and in the increase of the frequency of their trips to accommodate every one that resided upon the routes of their omnibusses.

The Messrs. Walker with that public spirit and just appreciation of the wants of the people, which has always distinguished them in their city enterprises, applied to other capitalists to join them, and did, at the last session of the Legislature, make an application for a charter for a horse railway—an open one—allowing all persons to subscribe for the stock that might please; they asked for no exclusive privilege for themselves and associates. This application, unfortunately for the interests of the West Division fell through by reason of the illness of S. S. Hays, Esq., who had charge of their interests. Thus the West Division suffered doubly, in the illness of one of its most prominent citizens and the loss of a charter for a necessary railway.

They have, and we think successfully endeavored to keep up with the requirements of travel on the West side. Now, a change is rapidly and surely taking place; their lines of carriages must give place to the car and iron track. The necessities of our citizens demand it as imperatively now, as a few years since they demanded the aid of Messrs. Walkers' "busses," to save them from the mud.

In this state of things ought not those whom the Messrs. Walker have so faithfully served and accomodated, to do what they can to save them from the losses incident upon so radical a change as that from the Omnibuses to the horse railway. As they have been the pioneers in the hard times of "Bussing," ought they not to be permitted to replace their Omnibuses by the Railway. If anything is to be made by the change, who deserves to make it better than they? They have served the people of the West Division at a loss, ought they not to be permitted to serve them when that service may be of advantage to themselves? We think so, and we do not believe that there can be found in the West Division any man whose judgment is not warped by his interest, that would say otherwise. But we regret to say that the intention of the Messrs. Walker to replace their line of Omnibuses by the Railway is now attempted to be thwarted by persons, who can talk of the people of the West Division but little upon the score of benefits conferred.

At the same session other parties with an eye single to their own interests, obtained from the Legislature, a confirmation of the close corporate privileges granted them by our City Council. They had hoped to have consummated their particularly close designs by the aid of the Council alone, but Judge Manierre for a time blocked their game, and as far as in him laid, sought to prevent the consummation of the iniquity. But the parties with the aid of the Legislature were too much for the Judge and a close corporation is the result, which now claims to control solely and exclusively every horse railway to be built in our city. It would certainly have been better for the interests of the West Division that the injunction granted by Judge Manierre had been made perpetual, than that this close corporation should have sprung into existence, laying claim to such monstrous and unjust powers. We do not see upon what grounds this close corporation founds its modest claims to control every street in our city, and holds out a threat that no one must dare to attempt to build a railway in the city under pain of injunction.

We think that the lessons given them by Judge Manierre should teach them humility; under it they whined terribly, but no sooner do they get the restraint removed, than they turn around and hold the thing *in terrorem* over the heads of other parties. We are convinced of one thing, that should the City Council grant to Messrs. Walkers and their associates power to construct horse railways in the West Division over their present omnibus routes, the close corporators would have to call to their aid some other Judge than his Honor, Judge Manierre. He is the last man that in any way will aid by his judicial power the building up of an unjust monopoly; his sense of justice is too firm, and his knowledge of the right too clear to lend himself to the aid of any enterprise which must incidentally interfere with the legal rights of others. There is one thing which may be brought to bear upon these grasping gentlemen, who claim our City Streets in perpetuity for their horse railways, and that is, public opinion. If every right minded man will do what he can to put down this claim of theirs, and insure the building and operating of horse railways to open competition, they will soon be brought to their senses, and will recede from their unwarranted and unjust position; but the monopoly will soon "grow so great" that is cannot defy all opposition.

FAIR PLAY.